

# The Mining Journal.

## RAILWAY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTE:

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1823.—Vol. XL.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 30, 1870.

(WITH SUPPLEMENT) {STAMPED...SIXPENCE.  
UNSTAMPED...FIVEPENCE.

**MR. JAMES CROFTS, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
No. 1, FINCH LANE, CORNHILL.  
(ESTABLISHED 1842.)  
HOLDERS of mining shares DIFFICULT OF SALE in the open market may find purchasers for the same through Mr. CROFTS' agency. Also parties requiring advice how to act in the disposal or abandonment of doubtful mining stocks may profitably avail of Mr. CROFTS' experience on the market in all cases of doubt or difficulty, legal or otherwise.  
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at NET prices.  
Bankers: Metropolitan Bank.

**MR. W. H. BUMPUS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES, free of commission:—  
50 Anglo-Argentine, 20 Frank Mills, £23½.  
50 Australian, £11½. 100 Frontino, 15s. 9d.  
50 Anglo-Australian, 14s. 50 Gen. Brazilian, 14s.  
50 Ashton, £17½. 15 Great Vor, £7½.  
25 Brouilloy, £27½. 10 Gt. Lacey, £18½.  
20 Bwain Con., £23½. 30 Gt. No. Lacey, 11s. 6d.  
50 Carn Camborne, £11½. 30 Gt. So. Chiv., 18s. 9d.  
75 Chontales, 12s. 9d. 25 Harkton Down, 11s. 6d.  
50 Caegynon, £17½. 10 Marke Valley, £7½.  
50 Calbeck Fells, 26s. 40 Lovell Consols, 12s. 6d.  
25 Don Pedro, £17½ pm. 50 North Trekerby, 3s. 6d.  
50 Drake Walls, 21s. 9d. 100 Nantcos Con., 14s. 6d.  
25 East Lovell, £23½. 20 Pacific, £6½.  
25 East Seton, 25s. 75 Pen Alt, £11½.  
15 East Caradon, £47½. 25 Pynlimmon, £22½.  
W. H. B. transacts business in every description of shares at the best market prices, and free of commission.  
Daily Price-List free on application.  
Bankers: The Metropolitan Bank (Limited), Cornhill, E.C.

**JOHN RISLEY, (SWORN) STOCK AND SHAREBROKER,**  
48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: London and Westminster, Lothbury.

**MR. Y. CHRISTIAN, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
11, ROYAL EXCHANGE, E.C.  
Bankers: Bank of England.

**MR. T. A. MUNDY, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
38, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank.

**MR. JOHN MOSS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
ST. MICHAEL'S CHAMBERS, 42, CORNHILL, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

**MR. C. A. POWELL, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: City Bank, Finch-lane.

**MESSRS. A. STUART AND CO., 93, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.**  
Established upwards of Twenty Years in Cornwall and London.

**MR. J. R. PIKE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
3, CROWN CHAMBERS, THREADNEEDLE STREET.

**MR. THOMAS SPARGO, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
224 AND 225, GRESHAM HOUSE, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. THOMAS ROSEWARNE, SHAREDEALER,**  
81, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Parties desirous of purchasing mining shares can be supplied through me for time on much below the present prices; this applies to those who are known to me, or to those who can give satisfactory references.  
Office: Four o'clock.  
Money advanced to any extent on good mining shares.  
Bankers: Bank of England.

**WALTER TREGELLAS, 122, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C., DEALS** in all descriptions of ENGLISH and FOREIGN SECURITIES, either for immediate cash or the fortnightly settlement.  
Recommends the purchase of shares in the VAN MINE, undoubtedly the richest and best mine, and the safest investment known.  
W. T. has business in Corn Brex shares, and pays particular attention to the Brazilian and Californian Gold Mine shares. From his long residence in the Brazil he is able to afford full information as to the prospects of the gold mines of that country.

**ENDIAN AND CO., STOCK AND SHAREDEALERS,**  
BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK, SHARE, AND MINING OFFICES,  
85, GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Telegraphs, Railways, Insurance, Banks, Canals, Hotels, Mines (home and abroad), Steamships, &c., together with every other description of Stocks, bought or sold for cash or fortnightly settlement.  
Our long experience has taught us to deal with caution. We act accordingly. Investors can make money, and for safety they should do their business only through us.  
We advise capitalists and investors to make immediate application for shares in the Terras Tin Company (Limited) and the Aberdaunt Lead Mining Company (Limited). The Terras, in Cornwall, will rise to many pounds as they are now selling for shillings. The Aberdaunt and the Gelfinn Mining Companies (Limited) are on the celebrated Van lode in the same district. Similar successful results are anticipated, and it is believed that these two mines will prove to be the next great prizes in Montgomeryshire.  
We have just returned from Wales, and can give the best information respecting the Welsh mines generally.  
BRYNPOSTIG.—Sampson Kito told us they have a lode of solid lead as wide as the room he was then in—12 feet. Do not buy a share until you have consulted us.  
ABERDAUNT.—This mine is looking splendid, and bids fair to take the lead of the young mines in the Van district. Investors can seek for themselves. Letters and telegrams receive prompt attention.  
Prospectuses of the Terras and Gelfinn may be had on application as above.  
ENDIAN AND CO., 85, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.

**MR. WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, 1, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, BISHOPSGATE STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Established 16 years),** has FOR SALE the FOLLOWING SHARES, at net prices:—  
50 Australian, 58s. 5 East Lovell, £27½. 2 Providence, £24½.  
25 Ashton, £14½. 50 E. New Lovell, 7s. 50 Prince of Wales, 13s. 9d.  
25 Bwain Con., £23½. 100 Exceisor, 3s. 20 Princesses of Wales, 8s. 9d.  
40 Brouilloy, 46s. 9d. 25 Frank Mills, £23½. 20 Penryn, 35s. 3d.  
20 Carn Camborne, 27s. 6d. 100 Florence and Tonkin United, 2s. 6d. 25 Pynlimmon, 48s. 6d.  
20 Badnick Con., 29s. 9d. 50 Frontino, 15s. 20 Searne Moor, 18s. 6d.  
10 Cardigan Bay, £47½. 50 Gen. Brazilian, 14s. 50 Scottish Australian, 15s. 9d.  
50 Cofn Consols, 11s. 9d. 5 Great Vor, £6½. 2 South Frances, £28.  
100 Chontales, 12s. 9d. 100 Gen. Brazil, 14s. 6d. 20 Sweetland Cr., £23½.  
20 Chivert Moor, £21½. 20 Great Rock, 55s. 5 Tankerville, £15½.  
20 Carn Camborne, 27s. 6d. 20 Great Western, 39s. 5 Taquaril, 7s. 6d. pm.  
50 Calbeck Fells, 24s. 3d. 50 Guerrero, 9s. 3d. 20 Tan-yr-Alit, 47s. 3d.  
1 Dolcoath, £118½. 5 Marke Valley, £7½. 20 Van Consols, 56s.  
1 Devon Gt. Cons., £29. 20 New Lovell, 45s. 2 Van ex new, £62½.  
50 East Seton, 19s. 6d. 20 No. Crofty, 46s. 3d. 2 W. Chiverton, £22½.  
100 Kelpies, 6d. 20 Pen Central Snail-beach, 27s. 20 W. Pant-y-Go, 18s. 6d.  
1 New Seton, £32. 15 Pacific, £6½. 2 W. Kity (S.A.), £6½.  
5 East Basset, £24½. 100 Port Phillip, 15s. 6d. 1 Wheel Seton, £30.

**MR. GEORGE BUDGE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 4, ROYAL EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C. (Established 21 years), is a SELLER at net prices of:—  
20 Bwain Con., 25 Trevannack, 5 Van, 15 Maes-y-Safn, 2 Minera, 10 Gonnemena, 20 West Caradon, 200 East Chiverton, 200 Uddra, 5 East Lovell, 40 Great South Chiverton, 25 Wheel Agar, 25 Brouilloy, 20 Tankerville, 35 East Seton, 2 Lisburne, 1 Wheel Seton, 5 South Frances, 40 Ashton, 60 Tan-yr-Alit, 100 East New Lovell, 30 Linares, 50 Okef Tor, 35 Pen-an-drea, 1 Dolcoath, 24 Drake Walls, 20 New Pembroke, 150 Wheel Ida, 100 Calbeck Fells.  
Mr. BUDGE advises investors to secure an interest in Bwainrain Consols. He goes to state that he does not know another mine making equal returns, and saying open such reserves, or so favourably situated, the shares of which are selling at anything like the price. There were sold on the 8th inst. 30 tons of lead ore.

**TANKERVILLE, WEST TANKERVILLE, AND WELSH LEAD MINES.**  
EAST WHEEL LOVELL, AND OTHER CORNISH MINES.  
PETER WATSON'S WEEKLY MINING CIRCULAR AND SHARE LIST—SYNOPSIS OF CORNISH AND DEVON MINES, &c., of Friday, July 29, No. 593, price 6d. each copy, forwarded on application, contains information on the following mines:—  
Tankerville. Frontino and Bolivia. East Seton.  
West Tankerville. Don Pedro. Bwain Consols.  
Minera. Great Western. St. John del Rey.  
East Lovell. North Crofty. United Mexican.  
With Remarks on the Stock and Share Markets, &c.

**MR. PETER WATSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
79, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, and Union Bank of London.

**MR. EDWARD COOKE, STOCK AND MINING SHAREDEALER,**  
76, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers: Alliance Bank.

**MR. W. H. CUEL, No. 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**  
Daily price-list on application.

**MR. WILLIAM SEWARD, STOCK AND MINING SHARE BROKER,**  
19, THROGMORTON STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Every description of shares BOUGHT and SOLD at the best market prices.  
Twenty-six Years' Experience.

**MR. F. W. MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Mr. MANSELL having been connected with the Mining Market for the above period, and constantly visiting the mines of Cornwall and Wales, is at all times in a position to give reliable advice in the purchase and sale of shares.  
Daily List of closing prices in British and Foreign mines published every evening, and forwarded to correspondents (free).  
References exchanged.  
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**MR. H. WADDINGTON, 48, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.**  
GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.—Shares in this mine should be bought at once. The mine is now paying its way, and daily improving.  
TAQUARIL (Gold).—This mine promises to eclipse anything yet seen in gold mines, and will probably soon make more profit than all the others on the Stock Exchange List: shares are cheap at 21s. each.  
FOR SALE:—50 Prince of Wales, 13s. 9d.; 50 Chontales, 12s. 9d.; 5 East Lovell, £27½; 1 Dolcoath, £121; 5 Tankerville, £15½; 5 Penw, £20.  
WANTED—200 East Carn Brea, 5s.; 100 Great South Tolgus; 100 Agar. Sellers state lowest price.

**MR. THOMAS THOMPSON, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
12, OLD JEWRY CHAMBERS, LONDON, E.C.  
Mr. THOMPSON recommends the purchase of NEW CENTRAL, SKAILBEACH shares, as this mine will become the most valuable property in the district; also of LLANDIDDES WHARF VAN.  
Free on application a few remarks on "Mining in the Llanidloes (Van) district," also on "The Science of Investments."

**MESSRS. G. LAVINGTON AND A. PENNINGTON,**  
44, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., have SPECIAL BUSINESS in the undermentioned:—Pacific Gold, Sweetland Creek, Great Vor, East Lovell, and Tankerville.

**SILK AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS.**  
CHIEF OFFICES: 32, REGENT STREET, W.  
CITY OFFICES: 36, MARK LANE, E.C.  
We are prepared to negotiate the Purchase or Sale of Stocks and Shares in Consols, Foreign Bonds, Railways, Banks, Insurance, Gas, and other Companies. BUSINESS of every description in mining shares at close market prices for cash only.  
FRANK LIMMER, Secretary.

**MR. J. B. HAWKES, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
3, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C., has FOR SALE the following SHARES:—  
50 Rosa Grande, 7s. 3d. 10 Wheel Buller, £6½. 20 United Mexican, £27½.  
5 Wh. Mary Ann, £29½. 20 So. Condurrow, 45s. 20 W. Grenville, 37s. 6d.  
10 Wheel Uny, £27½. 15 Wheel Agar, 44s. 2 Tincroft, £28½.  
20 W. Chiverton, 37s. 20 West-Maria, 32s. 20 South Darren, 31s.  
5 Wh. Margaret, £6½. 10 West Tanker., £21 13 6 5 St. John del Rey, £19½.  
20 West Caradon, 16s. 6d. 20 East Grenville, £3. 20 Fortuna, £23½.

**MESSRS. J. HUME AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE BROKERS,**  
74, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Railways, Banks, Foreign Bonds, Mining Shares, &c., bought and sold at close prices.  
Capitalists should consult J. H. and Co. as to the purchase of shares now to be had at extreme low prices. Two mines especially may be bought without the slightest risk at one-half their intrinsic value, and which are certain to advance 100 per cent. from present prices.  
FOR SALE:—5 East Lovell, £27½; 20 New Lovell, £24½; 10 Marke Valley, £7½; 20 Van Consols, £27½; 50 Taquaril, 7s. 6d. pm.; 50 Don Pedro, £11½ pm.; 2 Seton, £30½; 5 Tankerville, £15½; 30 West Tankerville, £24½.  
Bankers: The London Joint-Stock Bank.

**MESSRS. W. DUNN AND CO., STOCK AND SHARE-DEALERS,**  
3 AND 4, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, LONDON, E.C.  
Bankers and Reference: National Provincial Bank of England.

FOR SALE, at prices affixed:—  
50 Aberdaunt, £1 2s. 6d. 20 E. Wh. Reeth, 10s. 6d. 2 Providence, £25.  
10 Ashton, £4 5s. 100 Exceisor, 3s. 50 Pynlimmon, £2 5s.  
25 Brouilloy, £2 5s. 10 Great Rock, £2 10s. 15 Penryn, £1 12s.  
20 Carn Camborne, £1 10s. 50 Guerrero, £1 fully pd. 20 So. Condurrow, £2 6s.  
5 Cook's Kitchen, £17. warrants to bearer, 40 South Darren, £1 10s.  
10 Cardigan Bay, £4 10s. 10s. 6d. 10 Sweetland Cr., £2 10s.  
20 Chiverton Moor, £4 10s. 3 Herodasfoot, £42. 10 Tankerville, £15.  
20 Chiverton Val., £2 15s. 50 Holmbush and Kelly, 100 Tan-yr-Alit, £2 10s.  
25 Chontales, 13s. 9d. Bray, 7s. 100 Terras Tin, £1.  
50 Drake Walls, £1 2s. 6d. 10 Hington Down, 10s. 2 Van ex new, £62 10s.  
6 East Basset, £2 15s. 10 Llanarmon, £4 5s. 2 W. Chiverton, £53.  
100 East Bottle Hill, 4s. 10 Llywernog, £1 12s. 2 W. Pant-y-Go, 17s. 6d.  
10 East Pool, 2s. 5 Marke Valley, £7 10s. 40 Wh. Stiperstones, 16s.  
25 East Seton, £1 1s. 100 Nantcos Con., 12s. 6d. 10 Wheel Agar, £2 2s. 6d.  
5 East Lovell, £27. 10 No. Crofty, £2 10s. 6d. 3 Wheel Seton, £31 10s.  
50 Pen Alt, £1 8s. 9d.

**BARTLETT AND CHAPMAN, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS,**  
36, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.  
The INVESTMENT CIRCULAR, published on the first Wednesday in each month. Subscription, 5s. a year, including postage; a single copy, 6d.  
THE HANDBOOK FOR INVESTORS, comprising a sketch of the Rise, Progress, and Present Character of every species of Investment, British, Colonial, and Foreign; including an estimate of their comparative safety and profit. Bound in cloth, 10s. 6d.  
BRITISH MINES AND MINING, comprising a comparison of Mining with other Investments; a description of the Mining Districts of the United Kingdom, and a detailed account of the Tin, Copper, Lead, and other Mines in Cornwall, Devon, Salop, Wales, and the Isle of Man; with a complete Glossary of Mining Terms. Bound in cloth, 2s. 6d.  
Cheques to be crossed London and Westminster or Alliance Bank.

**CORNWALL AND DEVON MINING AGENCY,**  
GALLINGTON, CORNWALL.  
This AGENCY NEGOTIATES the PURCHASE and SALE of MINES and MINING SHARES, either entirely at the risk of the client, or the Agency will share the responsibility with their clients on terms to be known on application.  
We can introduce a few gentlemen into two most valuable investments, exceedingly safe and highly profitable.  
Our Fly-sheet of Mining Facts can be had by enclosing 6d. in postage stamps.  
Our agents are in West Cornwall. Orders to inspect should be forwarded to this office at once, enclosing 10s. 6d.  
C. PENGILLY, Secretary pro tem.

**MR. CHARLES THOMAS,**  
MINING AGENT, AND GENERAL SHAREDEALER,  
3, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C.

**MR. JOHN GIBBS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
All kinds of shares bought and sold at closest market prices.  
Bankers: London and County Bank.

**MR. T. E. W. THOMAS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
3, GREAT WINCHESTER STREET BUILDINGS, E.C.  
Business operations in Mining Shares effected at close market rates.

**MR. WILLIAM MICHELL, 42, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.**  
Dealer in British Mines, Stocks, Shares, &c.

**MR. J. B. REYNOLDS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
70 AND 71, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E.C.  
EUROPEAN WAR—PRESENT CRISIS.—A circular is in course of preparation on this subject. It will be found useful to those who wish to know what securities to buy, to keep, and to sell. Forwarded gratis on application to Mr. J. B. REYNOLDS.  
Bankers: City Bank.

**MR. HENRY MANSELL, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
1, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.  
Bankers: London Joint-Stock Bank.

**LEAD MINES AS AN INVESTMENT.**  
Now ready, by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.R.G.S.,  
FOURTH EDITION OF

**THE "LEAD MINES OF CARDIGANSHIRE AND MONTGOMERYSHIRE,"**—districts comprising VAN, DYLIFFE, LISBURN, EAST DARRIN, SOUTH DARRIN, CEFN BRWYN, and other important Mines. With a MAP, showing the position of the different Mines, arranged and drawn specially for this Pamphlet.  
This edition is revised, with additional remarks, and brought up to the present date. Price 1s.  
8, Austinfriars, London, E.C.

New edition, 1870, price 6d.,  
**SELF HELP TO PATENT LAW;**  
Also, price 1s.,  
**COLONIAL AND FOREIGN PATENT LAWS.**  
By GEORGE DAVIES, C.E.  
Published at the Office for Patents, 4, St. Ann's-square, Manchester, by GEORGE DAVIES, C.E. (late John Davies and Son).  
Established 1835.

**MR. E. J. BARTLETT, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 30, GREAT ST. HELEN'S, LONDON, E.C., transacts business at net prices in every description of security.  
Sixth edition of "How to Invest," &c., forwarded for seven stamps.

**NOTICE OF REMOVAL.**  
**MR. J. H. COCK** begs to inform his FRIENDS and the PUBLIC that he has REMOVED from 74, Old Broad-street, to 2, CROWN COURT, TREADNEEDLE STREET (Ground Floor).  
BUSINESS transacted in every description of stocks and shares, as usual, at close market prices.

**MESSRS. LISCOMBE AND CO.,**  
59A, SOUTH CASTLE STREET, LIVERPOOL,  
SHARE BROKERS.  
Have the BEST AND LATEST INFORMATION on all the LEAD MINES OF WALES and NORTH OF ENGLAND, and on all AMERICAN MINES, and are in a position to transact business in most of them at closest market prices. Messrs. LISCOMBE and Co. issue monthly the "Liverpool Mining Circular," containing special information on all the leading Welsh Mines, which can be had on application.

**MR. EDWARD GLEDHILL, MINING AGENT AND ENGINEER,**  
MINING AND ASSAY OFFICES, SHREWSBURY.

**MESSRS. W. BRUNTON AND CO.,**  
SAFETY FUSE MANUFACTURERS,  
REDRUTH, CORNWALL; AND BRYMBO, NEAR WREXHAM.

**CAPTAIN ABESALOM FRANCIS,**  
GOGINAN, ABERYSTWYTH,  
MINING AGENT, ENGINEER, AND SURVEYOR.  
The great success which is attending the opening and working of the Mines in the counties of Cardigan and Montgomery, and the many properties placed at the disposal of Capt. ABESALOM FRANCIS, induces him to offer his services, either to ADVISE, INSPECT, REPORT, or SURVEY, for Mining Companies or private shareholders.  
For terms, apply to Capt. ABESALOM FRANCIS, as above.

**MR. THOMAS THOMAS,**  
ASSAYER, &c.,  
COPPER ORE WHARVES, SWANSEA.

**FOR SALE, TEN NORTH LEVANT SHARES,** or any part, at £8.—Address, with banker's reference, "Vendor," care of Frederick May, Advertising Agent, 9, King-street, St. James's, S.W.

**OFFERS WANTED FOR:—**20 Anglo-Australian, 3 Pacific, 100 North Trekerby, 20 Rosa Grande, 60 Mining Association, 10 Great Western, 10 General Brazilian, 25 Anglo-Argentine, 35 Anglo-Argentine (15 per cent. preference), 5 Australian United, 20 East Seton, 1 Great Vor, 55 Port Phillip, 20 Calbeck, 100 Anglo-Brazilian, 5 New Lovell, 10 Yudanamutana. Address, EDWARD FEARSE, 43, Grosvenor Park North, Cambridge, London, S.E.

**FLORENCE AND TONKIN UNITED, AS A LEAD MINE.**  
During the past week the opinion of some gentlemen of experience has been taken on the above mine, and all concur in the great promise of the adventure, especially the Lead Lode, towards which they are driving at the 55 fm. level, and which, when reached, will doubtless prove a profitable lode. A large number of shares have during the past week been placed with some influential men both in town and country; and an immediate purchase of the unallotted shares at present nominal price is strongly recommended.

**EAST TANKERVILLE MINE (LIMITED).**  
A PROSPECTUS of this PROPOSED COMPANY will be FORWARDED on application being made by post, addressed to the office, Clarendon-street, Shrewsbury; or to the undersigned at the Lombard Exchange, Lombard-street, London, E.C.—14th July, 1870.  
JOHN R. R. KEANE, Secretary.

**ANY GENTLEMEN** having £500 or £1000 to INVEST in MINING OPERATIONS can positively have their money placed at from £12 to £18 per cent. in a young mine, with a prospect of much greater dividends. The lowest working of the mine is yielding £18 per fathom, the working of which only costs £4. Prove this by viewing the mine, or sending a qualified agent to inspect it.  
To view, and for particulars, apply to Mr. JOSEPH HOWARD, White Swan-yard, Cloth Market, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, or at Consett, Durham.

**FOR SALE, A LEAD MINE,** situated near ABERYSTWYTH, with all the necessary BUILDINGS and MACHINERY, &c., &c., in good working order, and from which large quantities of lead can be obtained and sold.  
For further particulars, apply at 15, Finsbury-place, South London.

**MR. EDWARD BREWIS, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,**  
No. 34, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.  
Business transacted for prompt cash, or if preferred for account, on description of tin, lead, copper, and silver mining shares, and a long list of other securities. Money advanced on mining shares for account, or a loan of stock, &c., &c. Telegrams promptly attended to.  
Bankers: The Alliance Bank, London, E.C.

NEWSPAPER



# TANGYE BROTHERS AND HOLMAN,

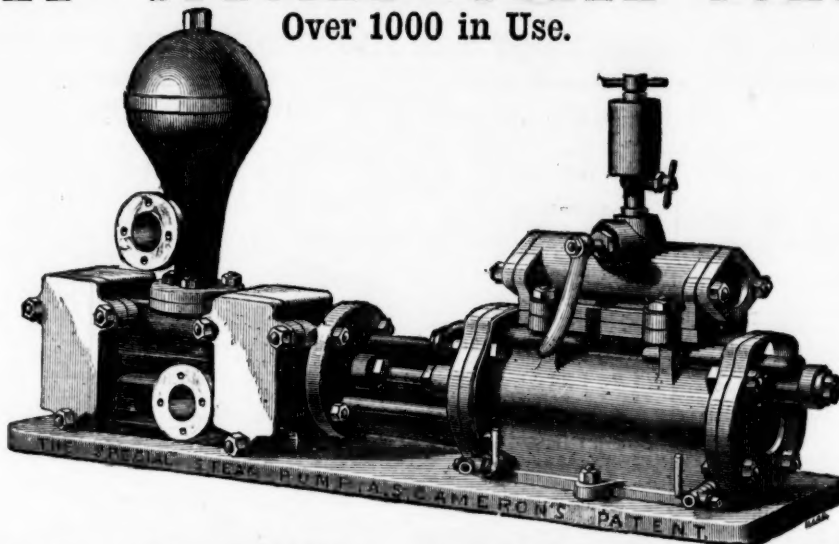
10, LAURENCE POUNTNEY LANE, LONDON,  
CORNWALL WORKS (TANGYE BROTHERS), BIRMINGHAM.

SOLE MAKERS OF  
THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPS.

Over 1000 in Use.

## IN USE AT

The Black Boy Collieries,  
Bishop Auckland.  
The Westminster Collieries,  
Wrexham.  
The Monkwearmouth Colliery,  
Sunderland.  
The South Benwell Colliery,  
Newcastle-on-Tyne.  
Messrs. Bagnall and Sons' Colliery,  
South Staffordshire.  
Acomb Colliery, Hexham.  
North Bitchburn Colliery,  
Durham.  
Brancepeth Colliery,  
Durham, &c., &c.  
And numerous others.



## NOTE.

Requires NO Shafting, Gearing,  
Riggers, or Belts.

All Double-Acting:

Works at any Speed, and any Pres-  
sure of Steam.

Will Force to any Height.

Delivers a constant stream.

Can be placed any distance away  
from a Boiler.

Occupies little space.

Simple, Durable, Economical.

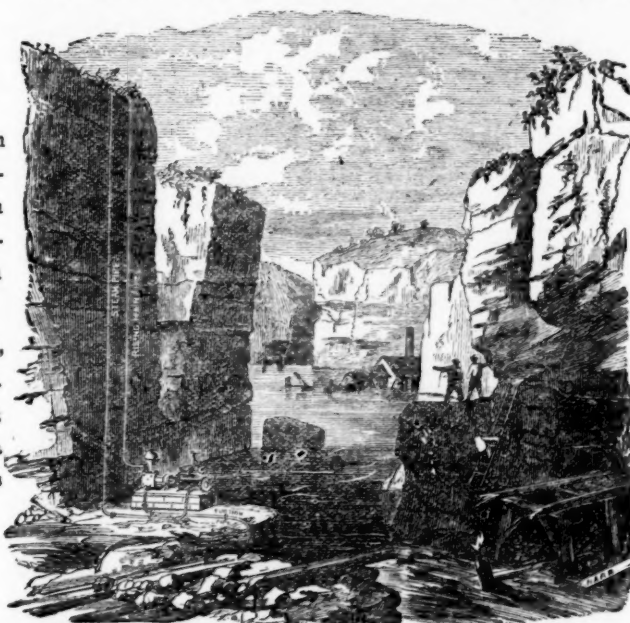
## NO FLY-WHEEL, CRANK, GOVERNORS, CONNECTING ROD, GUIDE, OR ECCENTRIC.

Supplied to H.M.'s Arsenal and Dockyards at Woolwich, Chatham, and Devonport, also for use on board H.M.'s Ships, Hercules and Monarch.  
FORTY THOUSAND GALLONS PER HOUR IS BEING RAISED 40 FEET HIGH AT MR. McMURRAY'S PAPER MILLS, WANDSWORTH, BY THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP.

THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED TO DRAINING QUARRIES.

The engraving illustrates the "SPECIAL" Steam Pump as employed in draining quarries. At the Bangor and Carnarvon Slate Company's Quarries, in Wales, four or five of these pumps, of different dimensions, are at work, as well as at other quarries in various parts of the kingdom.

The pump being fixed in the required position, steam can be supplied by means of a felted steam-pipe from any boiler situated several hundred feet away from the pump; and although a little extra condensation would in such case take place, this



system of draining quarries is found far more economical than employing detached engines and pumps, with their cumbrous details of shafting, gearing, riggers, and belts.

The "SPECIAL" Steam Pump can be adapted to work at either high or low pressure steam, and to discharge the water to a vertical height of from 200 to 400 feet. For very high lifts, pumps with long strokes are recommended.

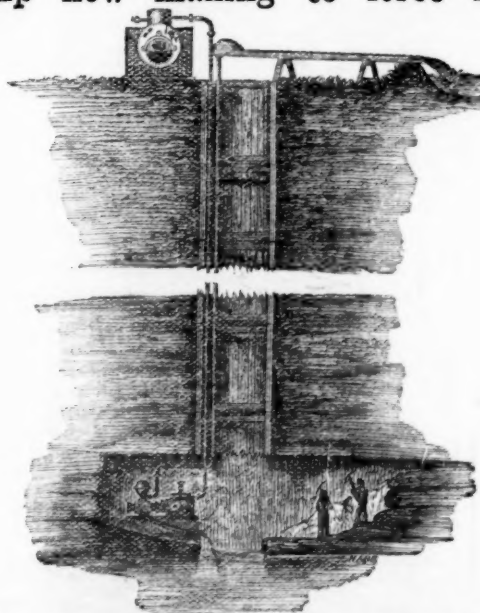
The pump is very portable, and can be readily lowered nearer to the water as the work proceeds.

## THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMP AS APPLIED FOR DRAINING MINES.

One "SPECIAL" Steam Pump now making to force 1040 feet in one direct lift.

The arrangement in the accompanying illustration shows an economical method of draining mines without the expense of erecting surface-engines, fixing pump-rods, or other gearing. A boiler adjacent to the pit's mouth is all that is necessary on the surface; from thence steam may readily be taken down, by means of a felted steam-pipe, to connect the pump with the boiler. The pump may be placed in any situation that may be convenient for working it, and connecting the steam, suction, and delivery pipes.

These engines can be fixed and set to work in a



comparatively short time, and also at a very small outlay. They are used in large mines as auxiliary engines, and will be found invaluable adjuncts in all mining operations.

To estimate the quantity of water to be raised by any given size of pump refer to the tabulated list below. It is recommended to use long-stroke pumps where the height exceeds 100 ft., so that the largest result may be obtained with a minimum wear and tear of the pump pistons and valves. The pumps are provided with doors, for ready access to all working parts.

## PRICES OF THE "SPECIAL" STEAM PUMPS.

Diameter of Steam Cylinder .....	2½	3	4	4	6	6	6	7	7	7	8	8	8	8	10	10	12	12	14	16	24
Diameter of Water Cylinder .....	1½	1½	2	4	3	4	6	5	6	7	4	6	7	8	6	7	8	10	12	7	10
Length of Stroke .....	6	9	9	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	18	24	24	24	24
Strokes per minute .....	100	100	75	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	35	—	—	—	—
Gallons per hour .....	310	680	910	3250	1830	3250	7330	5070	7330	9750	3250	7330	9500	13,000	7330	9500	13,000	—	—	—	—
PRICE .....	£10	£15	£20	£35	£30	£40	£47 10	£50	£52 10	£57 10	£50	£55	£65	£75	£70	£80	£100	—	—	—	—

IF BRASS LINED, OR SOLID BRASS OR GUN-METAL WATER CYLINDERS, WITH COPPER AIR VESSELS, EXTRA, ACCORDING TO SIZE.  
Any Combination can be made between the Steam and Water Cylinders, provided the Lengths of Stroke are the same, thus—8 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, or 10 in. Steam and 3 in. Water, adapted to height of lift and pressure of steam, and so on.

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This is the only machine that has proved a success. This machine was shown in full operation at the Royal Agricultural Society's Show at Manchester, and at the Highland Agricultural Society's Show at Edinburgh, where it broke 1½ ton of the hardest trap or winstone in eight minutes, and was AWARDED TWO FIRST-CLASS SILVER MEDALS. It has also just received a SPECIAL GOLD MEDAL at Santiago, Chili.

It is rapidly making its way to all parts of the globe, being now in profitable use in California, Washoe, Lake Superior, Australia, Cuba, Chili, Brazil, and throughout the United States and England. Read extracts of testimonials:—

*The Parys Mines Company, Parys Mines, near Bangor, June 6.*—We have had one of your stone breakers in use during the last 12 months, and Capt. Moreton reports most favourably as to its capabilities of crushing the materials to the required size, and its great economy in doing away with manual labour.

For the Parys Mining Company,  
H. R. Marsden, Esq. JAMES WILLIAMS.

*Eaton Emery Works, Manchester.*—We have used Blake's patent stone breaker made by you, for the last 12 months, crushing emery, &c., and it has given every satisfaction. Some time after starting the machine a piece of the moveable jaws about 20 lbs. weight, chilled cast-iron, broke off, and was crushed in the jaws of the machine to the size fixed for crushing the emery.

THOS. GOLDSWORTHY & SONS.  
H. R. Marsden, Esq.

*Alkali Works, near Wednesbury.*—I at first thought the outlay too much for so simple an article, but now think it money well spent.

WILLIAM HUNT.  
*Welsh Gold Mining Company, Dolgelly.*—The stone breaker does its work admirably, crushing the hardest stones and quartz.

WM. DANIEL.  
Our 15 by 7 in. machine has broken 4 tons of hard whinstone in 20 minutes, for fine road metal, free from dust.

Messrs. ORD and MADDISON,  
Stone and Lime Merchants, Darlington.

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JOHN LANCASTER.  
*Oneco, Ireland.*—My crusher does its work most satisfactorily. It will break 10 tons of the hardest copper ore stone per hour.

WM. G. ROBERTS.  
*General Fremont's Mines, California.*—The 15 by 7 in. machine effects a saving of the labour of about 30 men, or \$75 per day. The high estimation in which we hold your invention is shown by the fact that Mr. Park has just ordered a third machine for this estate.

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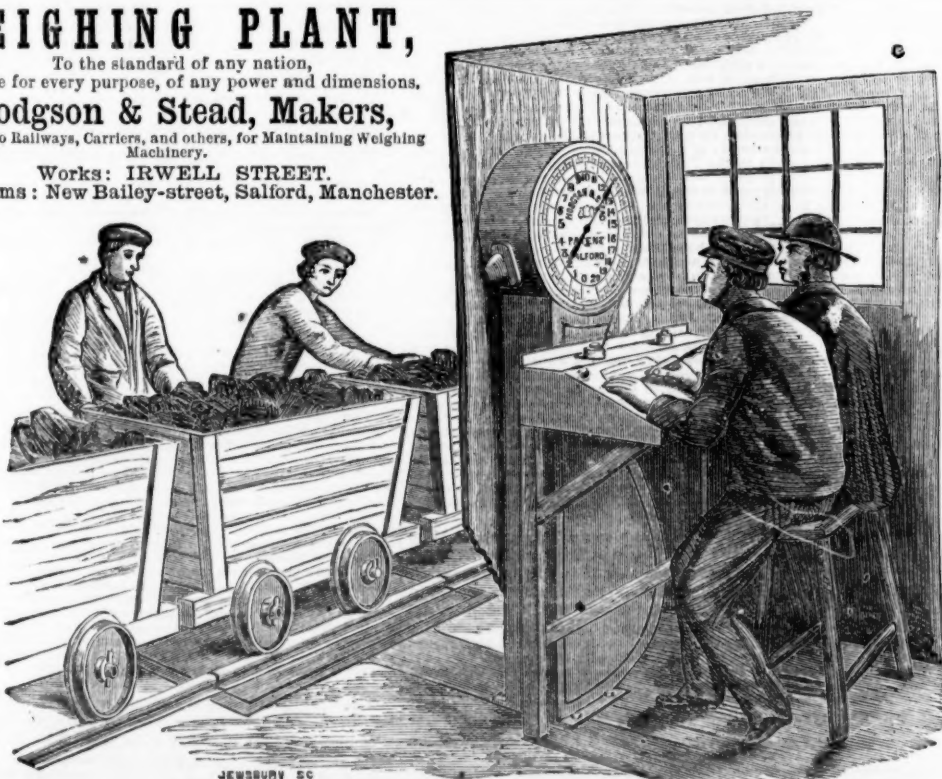
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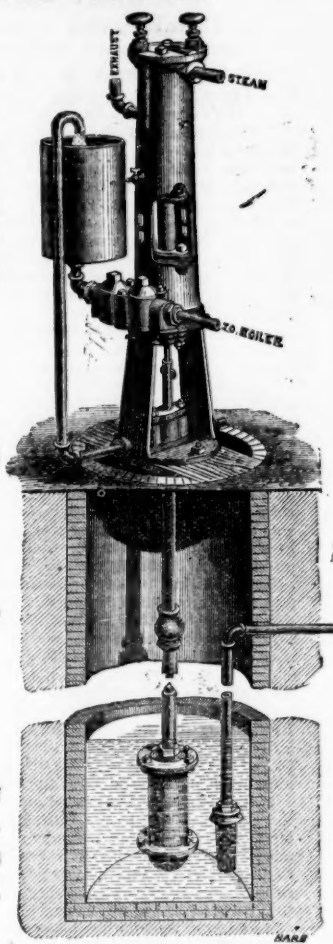
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By a special method of preparation, this leather is made solid, perfectly close in texture, and impermeable to water; it has, therefore, all the qualifications essential for pump buckets, and is the most durable material of which they can be made. It may be had of all dealers in leather, and of

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The IRON AND COAL TRADES' REVIEW is extensively circulated amongst the Iron Producers, Manufacturers, and Consumers, Coalowners, &c., in all the Iron and coal districts. It is, therefore, one of the leading organs for advertising every description of Iron Manufactures, Machinery, New Inventions, and all matters relating to the Iron, Coal, Hardware, Engineering, and Metal Trades in general.

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## Original Correspondence.

## IS COAL CONTRABAND OF WAR?

SIR,—I have lately been more than once asked the question—Is coal contraband of war? Now, as this is a question in which England is much interested, and which bids fair to assume considerable prominence, I shall, perhaps, be not trespassing too much on your space if I state as briefly as possible my views on the subject.

There are, according to the older publicists, two kinds of contrabands of war—viz., things of direct use in war, and things of promiscuous or doubtful use (*ancipitius usus*), i.e. things which are of use both in peace and in war, or rather for both peaceful and warlike purposes. If coal is contraband at all, it comes into the second class. Now, the second class is a very wide one, and includes not only those things which generally are of promiscuous use, but also things which become so only from circumstances; and herein we must include, to avoid a subdivision, those things which are declared to be contraband by either belligerent. Whether a belligerent has the right in strict law to make such a declaration is unsettled, but it has been done here before, and sometimes, though not always, acquiesced in. Thus, in 1793, the British Government directed their cruisers to stop all vessels bound for France and laden with corn, flour, or meal. The cargoes, however, were not confiscated, but purchased by the British Government at a fair price, or else security was exacted from the masters for their sale in a friendly port.

Whether coal is contraband of war or not has never been the subject of a legal decision. In one case 70 tons formed part of the cargo of a ship, but as the captors did not insist on their condemnation they were restored to their owners, but this was at a time when steam-power was not applied to ships of war to the extent to which it now is. It is manifest that coal most resembles provisions, rosin, and tallow—provisions in its being used for domestic as well as public purposes; rosin and tallow in being a natural product requiring the minimum preparation for immediate use. Now the law is settled as to provisions thus—that they are not generally contraband, but may become so under certain circumstances, and their port of destination is very material in ascertaining whether they are contraband or not. Thus, cheese fit for naval use, ship-biscuits, and wines going to a naval port have all been held contraband; rosin and tallow are treated as contraband if going to naval ports, but not if going to a mercantile port. In deciding on the character of all these articles much stress has been laid upon the circumstance that they are or are not the product of the country whence they are dispatched, it being deemed a favourable element in the case if they are the product of such country.

It must be noticed that most modern writers on international law on the Continent and in the United States (Kent being a notable exception, however) condemn the doctrine of "occasional contraband" as unjust to neutrals. Heffer says that belligerents have exceeded their powers in this matter; Orbar lay down that "objects of prime necessity" can never be contraband. Hautefeuille maintains that no products of use in peace and war both can in any case be contraband, and that nothing is contraband but arms and munitions of war actually manufactured. Assuming that these advanced doctrines are incorrect (which I must not be taken as asserting), and that things *ancipitius usus* may be contraband of war, I think that coals are or are not contraband of war according to their port of destination and their starting point. Shortly, I say, that a cargo of coal conveyed in an English ship from Newcastle to Hamburg or to Boulogne is not contraband of war, but that if the destination is Cherbourg it is contraband. *A fortiori*, coal carried by English ships direct to the fleet, or coaling station of the fleet of either belligerent, is contraband, and both cargo and vessel are liable to confiscation.

The English Government have again, in 1870, endeavoured to cut the Gordian knot instead of untying it, as they did in 1853, by saying that those who engage in the coal trade with either belligerent must do so at their own risk. This method of getting out of the difficulty is the more objectionable because if coal is contraband of war its exportation ought to be prohibited, for this is the fairest way in which a neutral can deal with all questions of contraband of war.

New-square, Lincoln's Inn, July 26.

JOHN CUTLER.

## THE QUEEN AND PRINCE OF WALES MINES.

SIR,—You have been good enough on two occasions to insert a letter from me on the discovery of silver in the Queen Mine, immediately contiguous to the boundary of the Prince of Wales, and I am pleased to see, in the Journal of last week that the executive of the latter are at last alive to the importance of this discovery. I am informed that overtures were made by the directors of the Queen to continue their adit level through the Prince of Wales set into some ground belonging to the former company, and I cannot refrain from expressing my surprise that the offer referred to did not induce the committee to go to work sooner. Perhaps it may be said now by waiting greater results are likely to follow, as a lode of silver, valued at from 500l. to 1000l. per fathom, is already laid open within 4 feet of the set. Let us hope, and I see no reason to doubt it, that a similar deposit may be found in the Prince.

Great St. Helens, July 23.

[For remainder of Original Correspondence see this day's Supplement.]

## THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS.

[LISCOMBE and Co.'s "Supplement to the Liverpool Mining Circular," July, 1870.]

In our undergraduate days—"Consulte Plancus"—days, alas, long gone by never to return—we remember hearing a story told about a celebrated "don," a professor and tutor of his college, well known in the University. A sun dial, that had been a great ornament in the centre of the great quadrangle or court of the college of which the learned professor was tutor, had fallen into decay. It was deemed advisable that it should be restored and beautified. It was also thought befitting that a suitable inscription should be carved upon the stone work, and the professor was pitched upon as the likeliest person to find a motto. He promised to do so, but at the time when it was required he happened to be so much engrossed upon some particularly abstruse study or other that the stone mason had to call several times at the professor's rooms before his clerk, a kind of superior "gyp," dared to interrupt his studies. At last the mason, having nothing else to detain him at the place, became so impatient that the "gyp" summoned courage to intrude upon his master. "Man here, Sir, come for the motto." The professor looked up with vacant eyes, not having heard a word. The clerk proceeds—"Motto for the sun dial, sir; says you, promised to give me to write out for him, that he may get it carved." "Oh," cried the professor, still engrossed, "oh, go about your business." "Yes," said the "gyp," glad to escape from the room; and the motto, thus accidentally extracted from the learned but pre-occupied "don," was carved upon the dial.

A capital motto it is, too. When all Europe is waiting with feelings of the most intense interest and excitement for news from the seat of war—when all kinds of alarming rumours, many of them set about by interested men, from to us as traders, to us as capitalists: "Ren age," go about and mind your business? "Do not get yourselves involved on one side or the other; do not, in your newspaper articles, make use of strong expressions against, or show partiality for either party; maintain the honour and dignity of your country, at the same time showing due (nay, perhaps a little more than due) consideration for the irritability of others, and endeavouring to hurt their susceptibility as little as possible."

What, then, you will ask, are we to do? Are we to allow our trade to go to the dogs, ourselves standing passively by? Are we to see ports closed, orders countermanded, funds fluctuating, cotton lowering in price so much in one single day that if the stock in Liverpool had to be realised at once the loss there alone would be 400,000l.? We would answer to one and to all: "Ren age," look out for some safe and profitable investment for your spare capital. If you do not see your own way clear, consult those who are older and have had more experience than yourselves. In the course of a 30 years' experience it has constantly been our good fortune to get into the hands of our own countrymen, to us as traders, to us as capitalists: "Ren age," go about and mind your business? "Do not get yourselves involved on one side or the other; do not, in your newspaper articles, make use of strong expressions against, or show partiality for either party; maintain the honour and dignity of your country, at the same time showing due (nay, perhaps a little more than due) consideration for the irritability of others, and endeavouring to hurt their susceptibility as little as possible."

Our English mines especially seem to us likely to prove a permanent and safe investment, as it is certain that our mineral resources have hitherto been very inadequately developed, and it is scarcely likely that our own country will be molested, whatever may be the combinations and eventualities of this war. To our capitalists, then, who have money to invest, we would say "fortiter occupa portum," quickly seize upon the opportunity, and if we can be of any service in guiding their operations (we do happen to know of some lead mines of great promise, that we feel convinced will eventually and, if properly developed very shortly, pay enormous interest), we shall be happy to give our best advice and assistance.

That the war will be terrible and sanguinary no one seems to doubt; that it will not last so long as the siege of Troy, or be so soon over as the war which culminated at Sedan, would also be a safe thing to prophesy. The effects upon Europe, even if the other great powers shall keep aloof, must be startling and important. Let us, then, be prepared to do our duty, and, while looking keenly after our own interests, let us be careful always to extend kindly thoughts and sympathies towards the sufferings and misfortunes of others.

## Meetings of Mining Companies.

## LUCY PHILLIPS GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Monday, for the following purposes:—1. To consider, and if deemed advisable, to pass the following extraordinary resolution—"That it has been proved to the satisfaction of this meeting that the Lucy Phillips Gold and Silver Mining Company (Limited) is unable to pay its debts, and that it is advisable that the said company be wound-up voluntarily, under the Companies Act, 1862."—2. In the event of the above resolution being carried, to appoint a liquidator or liquidators."

Mr. HERBERT E. ORMEROD in the chair.

Upon the notice convening the meeting having been read, Mr. BARNES (a director) directed attention to the fact that the *Mining Journal* reporter was present. He should propose that the reporter be requested to retire, upon the ground that his former reports had been manipulated.—Mr. FARRER, jun., now at the proposition.

Mr. TILBERRY (another director) moved an amendment that he be allowed to remain. He could not conceive anything more disgraceful than one director to start up and, without the slightest authority, throw out imputations that the board had manipulated the reports of the previous meetings, and put that forward as a pretext for the exclusion of the reporter. It was casting a slur upon the board, to which he, for one, would not submit. If the proposition were carried, he would retire from the whole concern with the utmost disgust. He, therefore, begged to move that the proposition had been submitted without some reason for it. He was bound to say that when he had occasion to make a speech it was not reported. Therefore, he would strongly support the proposition that the reporter be requested to retire.

Mr. HANNAM thought the case should be put in this way—that if the reporter would undertake to give a *verbatim* report of the proceedings he should be allowed to remain. If the reporter would give that pledge, he would vote in favour of the board.

A SHAREHOLDER said if Mr. Barnes had any charge to make he should state the names of those against whom he brought the charge. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. BARNES said from the lengthened character of the proceedings the report was necessarily curtailed, and the curtailment and manipulation must be done by some one.

The CHAIRMAN said that, as upon previous occasions, when a question of this kind was mooted, the judgment of the majority would be in favour of that which was straightforward, honest, and open. The charge now made was monstrous in the extreme—it was suggested or implied that the *Mining Journal*, which enjoyed an established reputation, had allowed a report of a meeting to be manipulated, and the only ground for this statement appeared to be that the speeches of certain gentlemen had been cruelly curtailed—the reporter, in his judgement, having, no doubt, a wholesome fear of the law of libel, and probably a greater respect for the libellers than they entertained for themselves, wisely omitting gross personalities. He (the Chairman) could readily understand why certain gentlemen did not wish the presence of a reporter.

Upon the question being put, a show of hands was in favour of the reporter retiring. So determined, however, was a section of the meeting that the reporter should not be excluded, that a poll was demanded, the Chairman deciding that it should be taken on Saturday and Monday, and that the meeting should be adjourned. The adjournment was unanimously objected to, whereupon the Chairman said the only way the wishes of those present could be met with regard to the non-adjournment of the meeting would be to proceed with the business for which the meeting had been convened, as it did not follow that because a poll had been demanded upon a particular question the business of the meeting should not be proceeded with. He then submitted the resolution, which was duly proposed and seconded. Amid indescribable confusion, the Chairman proceeded to put the question.

Mr. GETTING protested against the Chairman saying another word while the reporter remained. "You are out of order, Sir; you have no right to address the meeting while the reporter is present. It's not legal, Sir."

The CHAIRMAN again proceeded to put the question—that the company be wound-up, as proposed by Mr. ELBOROUGH and seconded by Mr. WEBB. He (the Chairman) must confess he failed to see that because a poll had been demanded, as to whether a reporter should be present, it was illegal to proceed with the business of the meeting. He ruled that that was no legal objection to the resolution being proposed, and that the reporter did not leave the room. He then re-read the resolution during the most violent protestations.

The question was put, and carried *nem. con.*; but a poll was demanded, which the CHAIRMAN decided should be taken on Saturday and Monday.

Mr. WEBB proposed, and Mr. JONES seconded, that Mr. A. Elborough should be appointed liquidator, which was carried *nem. con.*

A SHAREHOLDER asked if anything had been heard of Mr. Graham? The CHAIRMAN said that Mr. Graham was now willing, upon the payment of 1000l. to withdraw both his actions. Mr. Graham was evidently an elastic gentleman, for it did not appear to matter whether he claimed 1000l. or 10,000l. He might mention that Mr. Graham was connected with Mr. Barnes, who came upon the board for the purpose of working amicably with the other directors to promote the success of the company. It might also be information to the shareholders to know that Mr. Amor was the cousin of Mr. Barnes; he (the Chairman) did not wish to say anything more upon that subject upon the present occasion.—A protest was made by the Chairman against the legality of the meeting, when the proceedings were adjourned till Monday.

## YUDANAMUTANA COPPER MINING COMPANY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The eighth annual general meeting of shareholders was held at the City Terminus Hotel, Cannon-street, on Tuesday, Mr. H. HILLS in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report of the directors was submitted, which stated that the substance of the reports of the manager and chairman in the mining and general state, with ore holdings in the workings, and at some points yielding a good state, with indication of considerable importance. The mine, notwithstanding the quantity of ore in sight, will require an outlay of 2000l. or 3000l. in dead work, in order to continue the large production for smelting purposes hitherto yielded. Under ordinary circumstances this might be made out of income, without recourse to additional capital, but at the present unprecedentedly low price of copper it will be difficult, if not impossible, to do this; and if the outlay is absolutely indispensable, fresh capital must be raised for the purpose. The directors have recommended that the colony 3000l. of the money forwarded by the colonial manager under the circumstances mentioned in the last half-yearly statement. The directors propose, according to information given at the last half-yearly general meeting, to fix their fees at the rate of 400l. per annum, from February, 1869, in lieu of the fees specified by the Articles of Association. They have, however, no funds in hand at present out of which such fees can be paid. The great drop in the price of copper since this mine was started has proved to be not a mere fluctuation, but a decided lowering of price, from which there is apparently no prospect of immediate recovery. This has prevented the realisation of funds to enable the company to pay dividends, or even properly to develop the mine, and has led to continuous overdraw on their bankers in the colony. These circumstances naturally induce a review of the whole undertaking. It is assumed that the policy of the board as to the Yudanamutana proper—viz., to continue the suspension of operations there until the means of transit are improved—will be still acquiesced in. With regard to the Blinman, the actual workings have now shown that there is an enormous deposit of cupriferous ore, of irregular character, consisting of carbonates above, and tending to sulphurates in depth; and which, under economical management, could be worked at a profit; but in order to effect this the company must have floating capital sufficient to render resort to bank overdrafts unnecessary, and to enable the superintendent to proceed with judicious development, and to have a supply of ore on hand for sorting purposes, and to prepare for and purchase an engine, if required by the occurrence of water, which is expected. It may be desirable also to establish a refinery at Blinman or Port Augusta. Although the company is actually carrying on business without profit just now, arising from some of the circumstances before referred to, yet the directors still consider that they have a large and good property, well worth efforts to maintain. On this account the directors beg to signify their concurrence in the proposition of the resolutionists to obtain the additional capital of 13,500l., by the issue of 4500 preference shares of 3l. each (not less than 5 shares to be taken by any one person) to bear a preference dividend of 10 per cent., and that these preference shares be redeemable at any time at the option of the company, at a bonus of 10s. per share. That these shares be offered in the first instance to existing shareholders, in the proportion of one of such shares to every ten held, and the balance to be offered first to the shareholders, and then to the public, at par. The directors will recommend that the company should proceed to apply the funds thus to be raised so soon as 10,000l. of such additional capital is subscribed. The subject stands for discussion at the adjourned special general meeting.

The CHAIRMAN said that the company was at the present time really in much the same position that it was at the date to which the accounts were made up. The price of copper, if anything, was rather worse than at the time of the last advices, and that was the main difficulty against which the company had to contend. The accounts might have been presented a month earlier, but the arrival of another mail had been awaited, in the hope that advices would be received with regard to the construction of the railway, because if that railway were constructed it would have an effect upon their decision as to raising new capital. If the railway is made, there is no doubt whatever that the new capital ought to be raised to the good. The question now to be considered was whether, in order to work the mine economically, it was not best to expend 4000l. or 5000l., and to take the chance of an advance in the price of copper, which he believed must happen in time, or whether they had better remain in *status quo*, proceeding from hand to mouth. He then drew attention to the low price they were realising for their

copper ore as compared with the price in this country. They had, however, one customer, the English and Australian Copper Company, who purchased their 95 per cent. copper; it was certain they were not getting fair prices compared with Chile copper in this country—they were only getting 12s. 6d. whereas in Swansea 13s. 3d. was being obtained for Cape copper. Rather than this state of things should be continued, he would strongly recommend that this company should erect a refining-furnace either at Port Augusta or at Blinman Mine. They certainly were not realising a proper price for their copper, and he saw no chance of their doing so as long as they were their own customer—the English and Australian Copper Company. The first business of the meeting was to proceed with the report of the directors and balance-sheet, the adoption of which he would now propose.—Mr. HUMBY seconded the proposition.

Mr. SALMON drew attention to the progressive decline which had taken place in the price of copper since 1862, when it was 97l. 18s. 4d. per ton, then price for 95 per cent. copper being only 58l. 19s. 7d. A difference of something like 30l. per ton, or no less than a difference to them of a profit of 14,000l. per year, which was equal to a dividend of 11 per cent.—that is, if they were realising the same quantity of ore. He thought there was every probability that the railway would be completed within a few miles of both the company's workings, and he looked forward to this company being a success only when that railway was opened.

Mr. HALL, the accountant, in reply to a question, stated that the total liabilities amounted to 11,531l., against which there were available assets of 2000l. After some further discussion, the motion adopting the report and accounts was put, and carried unanimously.

Messrs. Salmon and Bartrum, the retiring directors, were re-elected; Messrs. Fries and Goodson were re-elected auditors.

The meeting was then made Special, when the proposition to raise further capital upon the terms agreed upon at their last meeting was agreed to, the subject to the colonial railway Bill being passed, notice of which, it is not probable, may be received by the incoming mail.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Chairman and directors, which concluded the proceedings.

## SCOTTISH AUSTRALIAN INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The half-yearly meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, on July 22.—Mr. CHARLES WHEATHAM in the chair.

The SECRETARY read the notice convening the meeting, and the report was taken as read. It stated that during the half-year now to be reported on, the pastoral interests of the Australian colonies have, on the whole, undergone improvement. In most of the localities where properties are held, the company has made advances are situated, a favourable season has prevailed, and sheep farmers have been paying a dividend on the necessary work of the

proving the character of their flocks and the condition of their wool; whilst the latter article, a firmer market, with somewhat better prices, seems to have been established. The directors have pleasure in advertising to the effect that these favourable influences, but would wish it to be understood that the depression brought about by the terrible droughts to which they called the attention of the proprietors in their last report has yet to be removed. This being the case, it has been thought prudent again to refrain from carrying into profit and loss account any interest or commission from loans on securities as have been depreciated by the effects of past adverse seasons, and which, although in course of recovery, have not yet advanced sufficiently in that direction. As a consequence of this exercise of caution, a comparatively small amount of profit is shown by the annexed accounts as the result of the half-year's operations. This amount, 3416l. 13s. 2d., the directors propose to carry forward to the credit of the next half-year's account. They consider it still refraining from paying a dividend on the ordinary stock, and reserving the reserve fund, which now amounts to 15,000l., which they are taking the course which will prove ultimately most advantageous to the interests of the proprietors.

The CHAIRMAN said that the directors had intended to call the proprietors together in May last, but had been prevented by the contract of copartnership of the company from doing so. They would on Monday propose resolutions to enable them to hold future meetings in April and October. The large amount of pastoral property held by the company had naturally attracted the serious attention of the proprietors. He wished to explain that the great bulk of that property had come into their possession by the necessity of foreclosing some mortgages on valuable properties, the owners of which were not able to carry on operations upon them. This course he believed to be a sound one, enabling the company when better times came round to reap benefit which would under a different course naturally fall to the owners of the properties, whilst the company would have had all the risk of supporting them during the bad seasons. The proprietors would see the wisdom of the action taken by the directors, and he heartily approved of it. It was painful to have to meet them with no dividend, but in this matter, too, he expected to hear that they thought the directors were acting prudently.

Mr. WRIGHT thought that their manager had been at fault in his recent management, and that the directors were mistaken when they issued the preference stock.—Mr. HOPGOOD hoped the directors had told the works, and were keeping nothing back.—Mr. DOANE hoped the directors had given instructions to the manager not to hurry into investments. It would be better to have capital idle for a time than attempt to force it into productive use, so risk making losses.

The CHAIRMAN, in reply to these and similar questions, said that the present manager had by his care and ability paid the dividends of 10 per cent. regularly for about twenty-eight years, and he thought this a sufficient answer to Mr. Wright's complaints. It was not fair to adduce the consequences of an exceptionally bad season as proof of a falling-off in the management, which had been so prudently conducted for such a length of time. He, as Chairman, had always told the proprietors the whole truth about their affairs, and he did not intend to take any other course. What the directors knew the proprietors knew also. The manager had been fully instructed on the subject of extraordinary care in taking plenty of good security for his loans, and not hurrying into investments for the sake of making rapid profits. He (the Chairman) thought the worst had been seen in pastoral affairs in Australia, and, in support of this, he read extracts from the letters of the general manager and the manager at Bowen Downs. It was to be regretted, however, that the recent outbreak of war between France and Prussia had reduced the price of wool, and so imposed a check to the advent of the prosperity which seemed to be dawning on the Australian colonies.

The report was unanimously adopted, and the fees to the auditors were voted.

The meeting was then made Special, and resolutions were passed altering the company's contract of copartnership, so that in future the half-yearly meetings of the company may be held in April and October in each year.

## GREAT NORTH LAXEY MINING COMPANY.

An extraordinary general meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Austinfrans, on Tuesday, to receive a report from the directors relative to the negotiation between this company and the lessors, and to consider and determine on the propriety of abandoning the mine, and winding-up the company—or other authorities authorising the directors to increase the capital of the company, by a sum not exceeding 10,000l., in accordance with the Articles of Association, and to pass all necessary resolutions to carry out the decision of the said meeting. Mr. W. C. BULLER in the chair.

The notice convening the meeting having been read, the report of the directors was read, as follows:—

Your directors have to report that after lengthened negotiation with the lessors, both in writing and personally, the only concession they can offer is the reduction of the royalty for five years from the present rate of 12s. 6d. to 11s. 6d., or a new lease for 21 years on the existing conditions. With regard to the first offer, your directors would remark that the present lease has only 7½ years to run, and the lessors decline to promise a renewal on any fixed term at the end of that period, so that if a rich mine were opened in the meantime the shareholders would have a comparatively short tenure of it, and would not be secure against a demand for a heavy premium or a very high royalty, or both, as a condition of renewal. Under these circumstances your directors propose to the shareholders to consider what course to pursue. Since the last meeting in April there have been sold 90 tons of ore to the present rate of 12s. 6d. per ton, to be paid before you meet, it would appear that the prospect of the mine are good, and that with a further outlay of capital it would probably become profitable. Should the meeting decide to carry on the mine, your directors would recommend that a sum not exceeding 7500l. be raised, with a preferential dividend of 15 per cent. per annum out of profits, the present rate to be entitled to 15 per cent. per annum in the second place, and then the shares to count alike for further dividends out of profits. And, further, in the event of the company being wound up, the preference shares to be entitled to the exclusive claim on any balance of assets up to the amount paid thereon.

The report of the agent was read, as follows:—

July 25.—With reference to the prospects of the mine, I have but little to add to my recent reports. Since the general meeting in April last, owing to the negotiations with the Crown regarding the future royalty of the mine, our mining operations have been confined to the driving of the 110 and 90 shafts. The former is not yet up to the ore ground, but the lode is 3 ft. wide, yielding from 5 to 6 cwt. of lead per fathom. In a short distance further driving the lode will be above a steadily producing and paying lode, judging from the levels above, is likely to hold to a considerable extent northwards, and entirely whole ground. The 96 has continued steadily producing, and has now driven through 12 fms. long of ore ground, north from 12 cwt. of lead per fathom; the lode in the present case is 2 ft. wide, and yields quite 1 ton to the fathom; we have not begun to stop any of this ground yet. The 90 tons of lead produced and sold since the last general meeting were come chiefly from the roofs of the 84 and 73 north and the roof of the 60 south shaft. I can only repeat that all that appears to be wanted now is the completion of the north shaft, and the opening out of the mine below the 110, both north and south from it; this done, and I believe sufficient is already seen and proved to ensure a good and lasting mine, ample to compensate for the past outlay of capital that have been expended upon it.—R. ROWE.

The CHAIRMAN said the directors had been placed in a very difficult position. They felt, with Capt. Rowe, that the mine was a valuable one, but that it would take some time to lay it open, whereas the present lease had only 7½ years unexpired. Mr. Murchison, on behalf of the board, had done his best with the Commissioners for Woods and Forests, in urging them to grant a new lease for twenty years upon a reduced royalty, but the result was the company was placed in this position—either they must accept a new lease, with a 12th royalty, or they could go on with a royalty of 12s. 6d., without any promise of a renewal, or they could on the end of 7½ years. They all felt they must not abandon the mine because it was now more promising than ever, while all the shareholders in the



## MINING NOTABILIA.

[EXTRACTS FROM OUR MINING CORRESPONDENCE.]

**PEN-CRAIG-DU AND CAE-NANT.**—The Bwch Consols now, lode, east of their boundary, in the Cae-Nant grant, has improved to 3 in. wide, solid, and will yield upwards of 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. It can be sold as round ore, and requires no dressing, and on its working will yield a clear profit of 10 per cent; therefore, 320 tons of this ground will pay the purchase money, the price asked for the grants being 3200l. On extending the level eastward on this discovery more than 80 fms. of back will be gained, all in whole ground.

**OLD RUSSELL-MINE** is still improving, and likely to become a great and good mine; they have nearly 100 tons of ore for sale, and no mine has better facilities, as the navigable part of the River Tamar flows through it, for taking away the copper ore and bringing the materials, with plenty of water-power for working to a great depth.

**TERRAS (Tin).**—I have carefully watched the various reports of this mine, and had hoped before now to have seen some of their promises carried out in the sale of tin. The first report I saw stated that 10 tons of tin would be ready for sale at the end of May, and they have been promising lesser quantities from that time up to the present; indeed, one report said that all the machinery was at work, and progressing very satisfactorily, and that their tin dressing was everything that could be wished, and turning out well. Another report was that our 200 stamps heads were put to work we should be able to sell 30 tons of tin per month. Now, I should like to ask if their engine is of sufficient power to drive 200 heads of stamps, besides doing the pumping work, and how many tons will be required to be stamped to produce 30 tons of black tin? I wish them every success, and trust they may be able to verify the accuracy of the various reports by selling the quantity of tin promised; but, looking at the present state of the tin market, the longer it is stored the less money it will make.

**SOUTH REDMOOR.**—The first general meeting of shareholders in this company was held on Tuesday (Mr. W. S. Sutton in the chair). The property is large and of a valuable description, and from the advancing price of lead, and the fact of this being a limited liability company, it is considered not improbable that a good future is before the proprietors. The directors elected are gentlemen well known for their position and ability.

**AT WEST ESCAIR LLE** the ground in No. 1 cross-cut is daily improving, with branches of lead running through the end, and dropping towards the lode. There is no doubt of our cutting the lode rich here as soon as we intersect it, which must now be very shortly. All other operations are progressing satisfactorily. In the 10, below the adit, the cross-cut has not yet reached the south lode, but is expected to do so soon. This lode in the adit level above is showing extraordinary indications, containing rich branches of lead ore.

**STRAY PARK.**—At a special meeting of the adventurers it was resolved to abandon the mine and cease operations forthwith. Upwards of 90,000l. have been expended in debts and paying this concern during the last 13 years. It was resolved to offer the mine to the lord in the usual manner, and in the event of his not accepting the same the mine and materials will be sold by auction, in one lot, as a going concern.

## FOREIGN MINES.

**TAQUARIL (Gold).**—T. S. Treloar, June 28: The lode was intersected on June 23, and on the 25th old workings on a rich shoot of gold were met with west of old shaft. A large quantity of water and choke-damp issued from the latter, and no entrance could be effected until yesterday. The excavations are nearly full of mud, rotten timber, pumps, and other debris, and the air is now good. The lode standing at the sides dips in a south-east direction, is composed principally of iron mica, and is a fine, lustrous, judging by samples taken at various points, will yield splendid work for the stamps, a circumstance which speaks volumes for the richness of the shoot of gold in the bottom. The crushed matter is being removed with all the means in our power, and by the next steamer, if not earlier, I hope to be able to advise the discovery of the aforementioned shoot.

**CUIABA.**—Henry F. Meadows, June 23: I obtained legal possession of these several properties on the 18th inst., and commenced on that day to organize the force for carrying out vigorously the operations of the company. Judging from the upper skins of the stamps, the ore-stone supplied from the superficial workings yields a fair average quantity of gold; but one great anxiety is to reach the rich lode in depth below all the previous workings, for which purpose we are employing the largest proportion of the force in driving Vivian's level, 40 fms. of which have already been accomplished, leaving 40 fms. more for completion. There are more applications for employment than we can, in the present state of the workings, entertain; these will offer their services again when there is sufficient stopping space in Vivian's mine. I desire to express my warmest congratulations to the board of directors and the shareholders upon their being in possession of such valuable properties.

**CAPULA (Silver).**—June 26: I was very much surprised to see that a telegram had been sent from New Orleans in my name announcing an important discovery of silver in the Capula cross-cut. I sincerely hope the prospect makes a good discovery in that level, but up to this date nothing of the kind has been met with, not even a good stone of ore. The ground is so very hard again that the six men have only driven 1 vara in three weeks. We have met with bronzes and stones, with very pretty blue pinta, and very hard quartz. The branch of soft ground was only about 6 in. thick. The water has only sunk 2 varas in San Onofre winze. The branch of ore in this winze is full 4 varas north of the south wall, so we have 3 varas more to drive in San Pablo cross-cut to meet the ore, and the branch widens. There is very little water in either Guadalupe or San Miguel; four men sank 1 vara in the former last week. The latter has been cleared up, and the men have been opening the winze preparatory to sinking. There is a very good lode in both winzes, but in San Miguel the metal is of much the best quality. We have commenced sinking another winze below the Esperanza level, 30 varas west of San Miguel; in this winze (called Campo Florida) there is a very promising lode. Last week the men filled 10 costales of very good ore, and from its appearance yesterday I think they will fill at least 30 bags this week. The lode in San Jorge rises again; Guadalupe's two men broke 30 costales of very good ore in four days; the lode is also more favourable. I think we shall soon communicate with some old workings from La Ciguena. No. 1, stop, west of San Jorge, has still a very good lode of ore, but Nos. 2 and 3 are hard and poor, and suspended for the present. The stop east of rise is producing metal of very fair quality, but the ground is very hard indeed. We have a very good branch of ore in Enriqueta level, east of La Bomba; four men broke 11 costales of the best-class besides the azogue ore, this week past in four days. A stop over this level is also producing metal of very fair quality, and the ore appears to improve as we drive east. The two stops east of La Bomba, and a little over the Esperanza, are still yielding a good quantity of very fair quality ore. We have to the east of La Bomba 200 varas of untried ground, and from 40 to 50 varas high, which we think will produce a large quantity of ore. The Esperanza cross-cut and San Enrique end are suspended for the present for want of men and tools. We shall resume the sinking of San Enrique winze next week. On the whole, the mine is looking much more promising than it did when I last wrote, and I trust as soon as we get the ore of the south cross-cut, we shall meet with ore in most with ore, and the water will entirely go from the winzes. We all have great faith in San Pablo level.—San Juan Hacienda: We are employing all the men we can get about the lead and dam; the latter is nearly complete. Last week we had two days of very heavy rains, which greatly retarded the work. We have not been able to get an English smith or carpenter to complete the water-wheel, stamps, &c. I shall endeavour to finish it with a native carpenter I have here.—Jesus Hacienda: The net proceeds from torto No. 10, 207 marks 10s., amounted to \$185 33s., from No. 11, 215 marks, amounting to \$192 33s. No. 12 is washed, and produced 183 lbs. 6 oz., which will be sent to Mexico by the next conductor. No. 13 torto is ground and incorporated. We have finished sending in for No. 14. I have taken up my residence here.

**LINARES.**—July 20: West of Engine-Shaft: In the 85, west of Warne's engine-shaft, the lode is large and strong, but quite unproductive. In the 75, west of Crosby's shaft, the lode is small and poor. The lode in the 65, west of San Francisco shaft, is not looking so well as when last reported on; it yields 1½ ton per fathom. In the 65, east of San Francisco shaft, the lode is compact, regular, and looking kindly, worth 2 tons per fathom. The lode in the 55, west of this shaft, is disarranged and poor. In the 55 east the ground is very hard for driving through, and the lode small. In the 45 east the lode is improved; it is during the last few days, and now produces ½ ton per fathom. There is no change to notice in the 31 east since last report. In the 25 east the lode is small, and of no value.—Shafts and Winzes: In Crosby's shaft, below the 75, the lode is disordered and poor. In No. 173 winze, under the 55, the lode yields 2 tons per fathom, and the ground is favourable.—Los Quilientos: The lode in the 55, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, is large, and letting out water freely, yielding ¼ ton per fathom. In the 55, west of ditto, the lode is small and poor. In the 45 west the lode fully maintains its character in appearance, and the lode is improved. The lode in the 45 east has recently fallen off a little in value, and is now producing ½ ton per fathom. In the 32, east of Addis's shaft, the lode is large and strong, yielding 1½ ton per fathom. In the 32, east of San Carlos engine-shaft, the lode is poor, and ground hard for driving through. The 32, west of this shaft, is still unproductive. We are making good progress in the 45 cross-cut, south of San Carlos engine-shaft, and hope to cut the lode in the course of a few days. In the 32 cross-cut, south of Cox's shaft, the ground is very hard. In the 32, east of Henty's shaft, the lode yields ¾ ton per fathom; the upper half of this lode is in old works. In the 32, west of Henty's, there is ground standing about 2 ft. high in the bottom; the lode yields 1½ ton per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: The lode in Addis's shaft, under the 32, has very much improved since last report, and is now worth 2½ tons per fathom. Cox's shaft, under the 32, is being pushed on with all possible speed. Jurado's winze is holed to the 45; the lode here yields 3 tons per fathom.

**ALAMILLOS.**—July 20: The 5th level, east from San Rafael shaft, is being driven through a splendid lode, yielding 2½ tons per fathom. In the 6th level, west of the above shaft, the lode has still a very good appearance, and yields 3½ ton per fathom. The 4th level, west of San Martin shaft, is opening fair trial ground; the lode producing 1 ton per fathom. There is no change to mention in the 4th level, east of La Magdalena shaft. In the 5th level, east of this shaft, the lode yields 1½ ton per fathom, but the ground is hard for driving. We are making good progress in the 6th level, east of Taylor's engine-shaft, the ground being easy, and the lode yields 1½ ton per fathom. In the 6th level, west of the same, the ground has become much harder; the lode is large and strong, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 5th level, west of San Andriano shaft, has fallen off a little in value, and now produces 1 ton per fathom. In the 4th level, west of ditto, the lode is small and poor. In the 3d level, west of Cox's shaft, the lode has an improved appearance, and yields 1 ton per fathom. In the 2d level, east of San Victor shaft, the lode looks well, and yields 1 ton per fathom. The 2d level, west of this shaft, is poor, and in the 3d level, east of ditto, the lode is well defined, but valueless. In the 3d level, east of San Victor cross-cut, the lode is getting more settled, and produces ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 3d level, west of ditto, is poor at present. The 2d level, east of San Carlos shaft, is suspended in consequence of bad air. In the 2d level, west of San Carlos shaft, the lode is looking a little better, and yields ½ ton per fathom. The lode in the 2d level, east of Addis's shaft, is very compact, and has a very kindly appearance, yielding 1½ ton per fathom. The same description applies to the lode in the 2d level, west of Addis's shaft, which also produces 1½ ton per fathom. The 3d level, west of Crosby's cross-cut, is still in a

hard bar of ground, and the lode is poor. The lode in the 2d level, east of Swaf field's shaft, yields ¾ ton per fathom; little progress is made here; the men are unable to work, owing to the foulness of the air. This remark will also apply to the 2d level, west of the above shaft, where the lode yields 1 ton per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: No change has taken place in Taylor's shaft, the men are getting on better than they did last month. In the 50, east of San Pedro shaft, the ground is favourable, and the lode large, yielding 1 ton per fathom. In the 50, east of Addis's shaft, the lode contains a little lead, but not enough to value. The 50, west of Lowndes's shaft, still continues to open good paying ground; the lode yields 1 ton per fathom. In the 50, east of ditto, the ground is very wet, which makes us think we are getting near the lode. The lode in the 70, east of Carro's shaft, is going smaller as we advance east, and now yields 1 ton per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: Santo Tomas shaft, under the 55, is not yet holed, but we hope it will be shortly. In San Pedro shaft, below the 50, fair progress is being made, considering the nature of the ground and the quantity of water. In Segura's winze, under the 55, the lode looks kindly, and is of a very fair size, yielding 1 ton per fathom. In Burgos winze, under the 70, the lode is large, containing spots of lead ore.—Los Salidos Mine: In the 110, west of Morris's engine-shaft, the lode is looking better, worth ¼ ton per fathom, and the ground easier for driving. The 100, west of Buenos Amigos shaft, is holed to Parlo's winze; the lode here yields 1½ ton per fathom. In the 20, west of ditto, the lode is regular, compact, and solid, yielding 1 ton per fathom. The lode in the 75, west of San Carlos shaft, is very small, yielding ¼ ton per fath., and the ground hard. The 110, east of Morris's engine-shaft, is without change, and no improvement has taken place in the 100, east of Cox's shaft. In the 90, east of San Pablo shaft, the lode is not so large nor valuable as it was, but produces 1½ ton per fathom. In the 25, east of Palgrave's shaft, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, composed of gossan, carbonate of lime, and lead ore, and producing 2½ tons per fathom. The lode in the 25, west of Palgrave's, is regular, compact, and solid, yielding 2 tons per fathom.—Shafts and Winzes: In Buenos Amigos shaft, under the 100, the lode is small, and not so good as it was, yielding ¼ ton per fathom. Nieto's winze is still poor, but we think there is a part of the lode standing to the south. Topete's winze, under the 90, is going down rapidly in a splendid lode, yielding 3½ tons per fathom. In Castelar's winze, under the 60, the lode is solid, compact, and regular, yielding 2 tons per fathom.

**RUISE.**—Capt. Garland, July 29: Schmelzer: In Henty's engine-shaft we have still good ground for sinking. We are letting down the water from the old workings adjoining, for last week the surface soil of the old pumping-shaft gave way, exposing the shaft for a depth of 5 fms.; the water which was at first visible soon went down, and left the stuff dry. The old shaft is in a tolerably sound state, and will be found useful by-and-by for ventilation.—Marienfreude: In the adit level, south-westerly driving, we are following a good-looking and regular branch of quartz and; killas the ground continues fair. We have suspended the driving of the level going east from the south shaft, in which, as I had the pleasure of advising you, we found a well-defined and very promising branch, 6 in. wide, carrying fine lumps of lead ore, with a little blende and copper sulphure and carbonates. The water is so quick that we cannot keep it by hand-windlass. I think it is not improbable that this lode will be drained as soon as we cut the Schmelzer lode—it may, indeed, be found to be a continuation of one of them.—Adele: The ground in the adit level drive has undergone no change which would lead us to infer we are in the vicinity of a lode. We have suspended the driving for the present, as the ridge one or two trials pits are being made. The engine and connections are well nigh finished. The chimney will be completed this week, and the boiler is fixed in its place, and built in as far as the bottom of the side flues, beyond which point we cannot go until the boiler has been tested in the presence of Baron von Huene, the Government Inspector. We hope to be in a position to test the boiler in a few days. There are certain other formalities which the law requires us to conform to, as the sending in of detailed reports, &c. These must be passed before we can get the concession to work the engine.

[For remainder of Foreign Mines, see to-day's Supplement.]

**THE CORNISH MINE SHARE MARKET.**—In anticipation of further complications on the Continent, and, in some measure, in sympathy with the London stock and share markets, a further decline has taken place in prices of most Cornish mine shares during the week.

**TREVARRACK.**—The works here progress admirably; the engine-house is making capital progress, and the North Siphon engine, which has been bought by the Trevarrack Company, will soon be in its place. Trevarrack is likely to become one of the most celebrated mines in the district.

**AT EMILY HENRIETTA** account, the two months' cost to the end of May, was 1242l., including bills, &c., and the ores sold 237l., showing a loss of 1005l., and a debit balance of 607l. A call of 15s. per share was made.

**WEST DAMSEL.**—At a meeting, the accounts showed a loss on the four months' working of 398l., and a balance against the adventurers of 851l. A special meeting will be held for the purpose of obtaining the views of the large shareholders as to the future working of the mine.—West Briton.

**CHEMICALS AND MINERALS.**—(Messrs. J. Berger Spence and Co., Manchester).—Soda: Cream caustic maintains an average demand, at 12l. 10s. for 60 per cent., and white at 13l. 5s. to 13l. 10s. Crystals easier, at 4l. 2s. 6d. to 4l. 5s. Bi-carbonate at 9l. 10s., and 16s. for refined. Salt cake, 3l. Soda ash a good article, at 11l. 10s. to 13l. 4s. per 100 lbs. Sulphate of soda, 3l. Nitrate of soda is somewhat unsettled, and sells at 14l. 5s. to 14l. 15s.—Potash: In muriates the trade has been brought almost to a standstill for the present; 80 per cent. remains nominally at 18l. 10s. to 9l. f.o.b., with considerable uncertainty as to deliveries. Saltpetre has experienced the usual violent action resulting from the outbreak of war, and will remain for some time in an unsettled state; during the week it advanced to 30l. for crude, receding again to 23l. 10s.—Alum: There has been a good trade. Loose alum at 6l. 5s. and 7l. in export barrels at 10l. 10s.—Ammonia: Brown sulphate meets with fair market, at 13l. to 13l. 10s. White and grey have fallen somewhat, owing to the closing of several of the continental outlets.—Coppers: Dry unchanged, at 52s. Green and rusty dull, at 50s. to 53s. Arsenic at 6l. 15s. to 7l. for fine powdered.—Ald: Oxalate still quiet, at 73d. Tartaric in steady demand, at 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4d. Sulphuric at 3l. 15s. per ton.—Magnesia: Epson salts, 4l. 10s. to 4l. 15s. for refined.—Oils: Olive at 48l. to 54l.; Pure white Norwegian cod liver oil at 9l. 10s. per barrel.—Pitch is rather languid at 17s.—Benzole unchanged at 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d. for 50 per cent.—Guano: Best Peruvian 13l. 17s. 6d. to 14l.—Disinfectants: Patent at 8l. per ton for domestic and sewage purpose; carbolic, 10l.—Pyrites is quiet at 6d. to 7½d. per unit. Calcined Spanish at 43s. 6d. R.C.—Lime: Bleaching powder in better demand at 4l.; superphosphates firm at 4l. to 4l. 10s.; mineral phosphates at 56s. to 60s. for 65 per cent.—Manganese at 8s. 6d. for 70 per cent.—Iron ore unaltered. Hematite at 13s.; oolitic 6s. 9d. to 8s. 6d. in Staffordshire, and 2s. 9d. free on rails.

**A NATURAL GASOMETER.**—During the excitement about petroleum in the United States, a well was bored in Ontario county, about twenty miles from Rochester, State of New York, to explore for the valuable "ile." At a depth of 500 ft. a cavity was pierced, from which a rush of gas took place, and has ever since continued. The boring is lined by a tube 5 in. in diameter, and up this the gas rises at the rate of from 15,000 to 18,000 ft. every hour. When lighted it produces, in a still atmosphere, a flame 30 ft. long from the mouth of the tube; and the observations made on the stream of gas lead to the conclusion that it has not varied in quantity since it was first trapped. The temperature, so nearly as can be ascertained, is supposed to be about 50° Fahr., and the illuminating power equal to that of six candles. The principal constituent is marsh gas 82-4, followed by carbonic acid 10-11, with smaller quantities of nitrogen, oxygen, and hydrogen. The source of this enormous supply is supposed to be the formation known to American geologists as the "Marcellus shale," which in that region would be about 100 ft. in thickness. If the supply—600,000,000 ft. of gas in a year—is to go on we shall probably hear of steps being taken to turn it to profitable use.—Athenaeum.

**WORKING UNDER PRESSURE.**—A railway bridge is in course of construction across the Mississippi at St. Louis. The piers are built on the solid foundation a prodigious amount of sand, gravel, and clay had to be removed. This was accomplished by pumps, which lifted out all the loose material, except the gravel suitable for concrete. In laying the foundations the men worked in an air-chamber, in which, to ensure a proper supply for breathing, the air was kept at a pressure of about four atmospheres, and, as it appears, with injurious results. The flames of the candles by which the chamber was lighted were twice as large as in the natural atmosphere, and so much smoke was evolved that various contrivances for getting rid of it had to be employed. Most of the men employed were seized with numbness and stiffness, from which they recovered under treatment in the open air; but some were so severely paralysed that they died. After this fatal incident the "spells" of work in the air chamber were reduced to one hour, which was found to be a safe limit.

**PREVENTING STEAM-BOILER INCrustATION.**—Mr. G. W. HONEYMAN, Gateshead-on-Tyne, proposes to prepare a solution which if applied to an incrustated boiler will without injuring the tubes or plates loosen or break up the deposit, and allow of its easy removal by blowing out or otherwise, or if added from time to time to the water under evaporation will effectually prevent the deposit that takes place from forming a hard crust over those parts of the boiler most exposed to the heat of the furnace, and will to a great extent prevent the metal from oxidation; the inventor throws out boiling water cuttings of young ash, soda, or other very soluble matters having astringent properties, and he adds the same under agitation. To the solution thus prepared he adds a further supply of alkali, and finishes the preparation of the incrustation solvent by the addition to the solution of oxalate of ammonia, and equal parts of sulphuric and oxalic acid.

**GREAT RISE IN THE PRICE OF POWDER.**—The Kennel Gunpowder Company have announced to their customers that they have advanced their rates 5l. per ton; present prices being, for powder as supplied to the mines 38l. per ton.

**LONDON GENERAL OMNIBUS COMPANY.**—The traffic receipts for the week ending July 24 was 11,801l. 18s. 5d.

**HOLLOWAY'S PILLS** will effect a certain cure of headache, biliousness, loss of appetite, and lowness of spirits. These pills can be taken without danger from wet or cold, and require no interruption of business or pleasure. They act mildly on the bowels, strengthen the stomach, and promote a healthy action of the liver, whereby they purify the blood, cleanse the skin, brace the debilitated constitution, as they create a healthy appetite, correct indigestion, remove redundant bile, rouse a torpid liver, and decisively dispel giddiness, headache, and palpitation of the heart. Plain directions for the use of this medicine, at once both mild and efficacious, are affixed to each box.

of Man were exceedingly anxious that the operations should be continued. The directors, however, thought they could not do otherwise than accept the offer to work the mine for the remainder of the existing lease at a royalty of 10 per cent, and they proposed to raise an additional capital of 7500l. in preference shares, bearing an interest of 15 per cent.

Mr. MURCHISON mentioned that when he saw the authorities of the Woods & Forests, he understood that their own professional advisers had informed him that the prospects of the mine were of that satisfactory and encouraging character that they would not be justified in granting the company better terms. Mr. ROWE was certainly of opinion that the Chairman was only acting with a view to the shareholders in advising them to accept the terms offered by the Woods & Forests, trusting to circumstances for a renewal of the lease. They could not, of course, refuse to renew the lease, and the only difficulty, therefore, would be as to terms. The present expenditure, and that incurred during the last three months, had been for the purpose of keeping the mine going; if the mine was to be worked it should most certainly be worked vigorously. Mr. CHARLTON asked Capt. Rowe the monthly amount he calculated it would cost to work the mine with vigour?—Capt. ROWE said they would have to incur an expenditure over and above returns of 150l. to 200l. per month for about twelve months. At the depth they were now reaching Great Laxy came into view.

Mr. MURCHISON read a letter from Mr. Dumbell (Chairman of the Great Laxy), urging, as a shareholder in Great North Laxy, that the shareholders should come forward and subscribe the capital necessary to continue the working of the mine.—Mr. MURCHISON said the only plea the shareholders had was the liberality with which they had been treated by the Woods & Forests.

Captain ROWE was satisfied that within three years hence Great North Laxy would be a mine that would satisfy everybody connected with it. The shaft would be made good to the 110, and the mine put in really efficient working condition in about 12 months. After some further discussion, it was unanimously resolved that the meeting of opinion that the working of the mine should be continued. It was resolved that this meeting of opinion that the lessors have not offered terms so liberal as the hitherto successful perseverance of the shareholders would call for, but in view of the past expenditure and the present prospects of the mine, and that the offer to reduce the royalty to 1-18th for five years be accepted. It was also resolved that the capital be increased to the extent of 7500l., by the issue of 7500 shares of 1l. each, with a progressive interest of 15 per cent.; and, after 15 per cent. has been paid upon the ordinary shares, all surplus profits to be divided ratably.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors concluded the proceedings.

## TAMAR VALLEY SILVER-LEAD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of adventurers was held at the offices of the company, Pinner's Hall, Old Broad-street, on Tuesday, Mr. JAMES WESTON in the chair.

Mr. MATTHEW GREENE (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and Capt. Goldsworthy's report, as follows:—

July 23.—I beg to hand you my report for the general meeting, to be held on the 23rd inst., showing the work completed, together with present and future prospects. The 57 cross-cut has been extended east of Weston's engine-shaft 4 ft., and intersected the Tamar Valley lode, the same being 1 to 1½ ft. wide; the driving on its course, which is now suspended, has been extended southwards to the 4th level, and a small trap in small branches; the lode is about 5 fms. wide, where the lode becomes small, and splits into small branches; the lode was composed of capel, quartz, pryan, horn, and mundle, with occasional spots of silver-lead ore. This level is also extended north about 6 fms., the lode in size from 1 to 2 ft. wide, composed of capel, quartz, and mundle, and disordered; this end also is suspended, the lode not showing sufficient indications to warrant operations being carried on. The men that have been working on this part are put to drive the 37 south of Weston's engine-shaft, which has been widened for upwards of 30 fms., and extended since last meeting 12 fms.; the lode in this level, when the driving was resumed, was rather small, but it has improved in size and in its general character, being from 2½ to 3 ft. wide, composed of horn and fluor-spargan and mundle, and occasionally producing rich rocks of silver-lead—a finer looking lode without a course of ore cannot be seen; and, judging from the character of the lode, and from the long run of ground worked in the 27 above, there is every reason to look forward to good results ere long. The 27, south of Weston's engine-shaft, has been extended some fathoms by the tributors, but is now driving on atwork, the lode varying in size from 1 to 2 ft. wide, and producing at present 4 to 6 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fath.; the indications present an early improvement. This is an important point, there being no level over or below. We have put in a long run of air-pipes, which has given us a good supply of air. In this level there are four tribute pitches working, which produce respectively 3, 4, 6, and 8 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fathom. Two pitches in back of the 47 will produce 6 cwt. of silver-lead ore per fath. We have about 6 tons of silver-lead ore now dressed in the lead-house, and are in regular course of dressing. Although I regret to say the cutting of the 37 south of Weston's engine-shaft, and the driving north and south of the 37, did not prove satisfactory. Our prospects on the old lode are highly encouraging. For the future development of the property the 37 should be forced on with all speed to come under the old working below the 27, where there is every reason to believe that good results will be met with. In the meantime, a rise should be put up in the back for ventilation, and which will prove the lode, and no doubt open good tribute ground. The 27 should also be forced on, for from present appearances it will open up highly productive ore ground. The engine and all the machinery throughout the mine are in good condition.—JOHN GOLDSWORTHY.

The accounts, showing a debit balance of 5522l. 16s. 1d., having been examined and found correct, resolutions, passing accounts and authorising their circulation, together with proceedings, making a call of 3s. per share, and appointing a meeting for the 10th inst. were unanimously agreed to. A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Matthew Greene, Capt. Goldsworthy, and to the Chairman.

## [ADVERTISEMENT.]

From Mr. EDWARD COOKE:—The Mining Market has been very dull, and, with the exception of TANKERVILLE and EAST LOVELL shares, it is very difficult to deal at all. The former mine continues as rich as ever. A dividend of 5s. per share was declared on Tuesday last, out of the profits of the working during the short period this company was formed. On Wednesday last 75 tons of lead were sampled, being the produce of 14 days only. This shows what a rich mine the Tankerville is. The sampling for the current month will not, I think, be less than 175 tons, leaving a large profit. The returns will soon be materially increased. Whatever course the present continental war may take, it will not unfavorably affect the price of lead. The expenses incidental to war may result in the non-payment of dividends on foreign loans, but it is not likely to affect the profits on good lead mines, and Tankerville, being one of the very best, may be considered a safe investment, and likely to yield steady and large profits for many years to come. The utter collapse that has taken place in the market for TAN-YR-ALLT, ASHETON, and other shares that were so largely dealt in on the Stock Exchange, has no doubt, prejudiced the public to some extent against mines. It is only right, however, to state that TANKERVILLE and VAN should not be placed in the same category as the other mines I have named. I know nothing personally of their merits, but I believe it is a fact neither of them have yet sold 50 tons of lead since the formation of the two companies, while the Tankerville Company have sold and sampled about 525 tons of lead, and declared the dividend above mentioned of 2000l., although only about four months have elapsed since the formation of the company. The time is not far distant when the dividends will be 10s. per share quarterly, and I expect it will be increased in 12 months from the present time to 15s. or 20s. quarterly. Those who know the capabilities of this extraordinary mine will not consider my expectations at all unreasonable, and I confidently believe they will be fully realised. The adjoining mine, WEST TANKERVILLE, is also a mine of great promise, and whoever buys the shares now will be enabled to realise 50 per cent. profit in the course of a few months. The mine contains all the elements necessary to success—good machinery, productive lodes, and ample capital in hand for their development. I, therefore, recommend West Tankerville to anyone having capital to invest, feeling assured it will become one of the greatest mines in Shropshire. When the shares are 10l. per share it will be remembered that I strongly advised their being bought when the price was par—2l. fully paid.

From Mr. J. HUME:—WEST MARIA and FORTESCUE: The low price of these shares offers a splendid opportunity to capitalists to invest at the present moment. The immense amount of reserves of copper laid open, and the increasing monthly returns giving good profits, renders it a certainty. We understand the present quotation is a low one, and the opportunity for the rise, and this appears to be the case; it is, therefore, a capital opportunity for the rise, and shares ought to be bought by those having spare money, as it is based on free from risk, with a safe rise of 100 per cent. The first dividend is expected in about two months.

From Mr. JAMES CROFTS:—But a very short time ago the writer congratulated the public in these columns upon the then cheering state of affairs in connection with the mining market. Tin was at a high price, and there appeared to be nothing to prevent a long continuance of remunerative quotations. Copper, also, was apparently on the eve of a good improvement; one rise had already been recorded, and the copper miner was taking heart again, when like a thunderclap the war and war burst over us, and instantly all was confusion. Tin and copper (in common with everything) commenced to decline, and in the speculative markets panic prices were the order of the day. The leading tin mines are the heaviest sufferers, in some reductions of 25 to 30 (and in one 50) per cent. having taken place. COOK'S KITCHEN, from 21l. to 6l.; PROVIDENCE, from 10l. to 3l.; TINCROFT, from 36l. to 28l. Many shares have been forced far below their value, and a splendid opportunity now offers for the investor. Of course, the shares whose dividends are necessary, and great care should be taken not to touch any of our mines when which tin is only at a moderate price can still return handsome dividends to the adventurers, and such mines as these will be the first to feel the effects of any reaction. Lead mines should be purchased country in a state of war the supplies from that quarter will cease, and, consequently, lead must rise in price here. WEST CHIVERTON presents a most favorable opportunity for investment. In sympathy with other stocks, the shares have fallen, and are quoted 52l. to 53l.; but the reduction may be looked upon as only temporary. A dividend is due next month. Other good lead mines (recommended), VAN. The present favourable state of the market for buyers cannot be urged too strongly upon the public, and cautious investors cannot fail to reap a golden harvest hereafter.

THE THEATRE OF WAR.—An excellent map of the theatre of war has been published by Mr. JAMES WYLD, the well-known map seller, of Charing-cross, which is well worthy the attention of all who are desirous of comprehending the progress of the war. The map is well executed, and coloured so as readily to show the several frontiers, so that all the information likely to be required can be at once obtained.



## WATSON BROTHERS' MINING CIRCULAR

The great extension of mining business, the difficulty so often complained of by country shareholders in getting accurate and disinterested information as to the state of Cornish and foreign mines, and of the financial and real position of mining companies generally, have induced Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS to make their Circular published in the *Mining Journal* more extensively known, and to state—

That they issue daily to clients and others who apply for it a price-list (as supplied, also, to most of the London daily papers), giving the closing prices of mining shares up to 4 o'clock.

They also buy and sell shares for immediate cash or for the usual fortnightly settlement in all mines dealt in on the Mining and Stock Exchanges, at the close market prices of the day, free of all charges for commission. They deal, also, on the same terms, in the public funds, railways, telegraphs, and all other securities dealt in upon the Stock Exchange.

Having agents in all the mining districts, they are constantly getting mines inspected for their own guidance, and will also obtain special reports of any particular mine for their clients, for the inspecting agent's fee of £2 2s.

On the arrival of the West India, Australian, and other mails special information will be forwarded to their clients interested in foreign mines, particularly Australian United, Chontales, Pacific, Eureka, &c., &c.

**MESSERS. WATSON BROTHERS** return their most sincere thanks for the great patronage bestowed and confidence reposed in their firm for nearly 30 years, and to assure their friends and clients it will be their earnest endeavour to merit a continuance of both.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have made arrangements for continuing their weekly Circular, which has had a large circulation for many years, to the columns of the *Mining Journal*, their special reports and remarks upon mines and mining, and state of the share market, will in future appear in that paper.

In the year 1843, when Cornish mining was almost unknown to the general public, attention was first called to its advantages, when properly conducted, in the "Compendium of British Mining," commenced in 1837, and published in 1843, by Mr. J. J. WATSON, F.G.S., author of "Gleanings among Mines and Miners," "Records of Ancient Mining," "Cornish Notes" (first series, 1862), "Cornish Notes" (second series, 1863), "The Progress of Mining," with statistics of the Mining Interest, annually for 30 years, &c., &c. In the Compendium, published in 1843, Mr. WATSON was the first to recommend the system of a "division of small risks in several mines, ensuring success in the aggregate," and Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS have always a selected list on hand. Perhaps at no former period in the annals of mining has there been more peculiar need of honest and experienced advice in regard to mines and share dealing than there is at present; and, from the lengthened experience of Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS, they are emboldened to offer, thus publicly, their best services to all connected with mines or the market, as they have for so many years done privately, through the medium of their own Circular.

Messrs. WATSON BROTHERS are daily asked their opinion of particular mines, as well as to recommend mines to invest or speculate in, and they give their advice and recommend mines to the best of their judgment and ability, founded on the best practical advice they can obtain from the mining districts, but they will not be held responsible, nor subject to blame, if results do not always equal the expectations they may have held out in a property so fluctuating as mining.

**WATSON BROTHERS,**  
MINING AGENTS, STOCK AND SHARE DEALERS, &c.,  
1, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON.

**SATURDAY.**—Market quiet. Don Pedro in demand at an advance.

Don Pedro, 2½ to 2½; East Lovell, 2½ to 2½; West Chiverton, 52 to 54; Great Laxey, 15 to 15½; Drake Walls, 20s. to 25s.; Great Vor, 9 to 10; Tankerville, 15 to 15½; Pacific, 6½ to 6½; Australasian, 15 to 15½.

**MONDAY.**—Market again quiet, and very little business doing. Providence, 26 to 28; Prince of Wales, 13s. to 15s.; Van Consoles, 2½ to 2½; West Maria, 1½ to 2; East Lovell, 2½ to 2½; Cook's Kitchen, 14½ to 15½; Chiverton Moor, 2½ to 4; Mark Valley, 7½ to 8; Tankerville, 14½ to 15½.

**TUESDAY.**—Prices to-day are merely nominal. Van, 60 to 65, ex new; Prince of Wales, 14s. to 16s.; Van Consoles, 2½ to 2½; West Maria, 1½ to 1½; Great Vor, 6½ to 7½; Pacific, 6½ to 6½; East Lovell, 2½ to 2½; Drake Walls, 20s. to 25s.; Tankerville, 14½ to 15½.

**WEDNESDAY.**—Market continues in a very inactive state, and prices with forced sales not maintained. Mary Ann, 9 to 9½; Drake Walls, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Chiverton Moor, 3½ to 3½; Great Vor, 6 to 7; East Lovell, 2½ to 2½; Prince of Wales, 13s. to 15s.; Tankerville, 14½ to 15½; Van Consoles, 2½ to 2½; West Maria, 1½ to 1½; West Chiverton, 52 to 54; Pacific, 6½ to 6½; Australasian, 15 to 15½.

**THURSDAY.**—There is a demand for Tankerville and Don Pedro to-day, otherwise the market remains quiet, and prices nominal. Tankerville, 15 to 15½; Don Pedro, 2½ to 2½; Drake Walls, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; East Lovell, 2½ to 2½; Great Vor, 6 to 7; Mark Valley, 7½ to 8; Grebor, 10s. to 15s.; West Chiverton, 52 to 54; Van Consoles, 2½ to 2½; Great Laxey, 15 to 19; Pacific, 6½ to 6; Australasian, 15 to 15½; Chontales, 12s. 6d. to 15s.

**FRIDAY.**—There is little change in the market to-day, the dealers being busy with the settlement. Tankerville, 15 to 16; Van, 60 to 65, ex new; West Chiverton, 52 to 54; Van Consoles, 2½ to 2½; Mary Ann, 8½ to 9½; Mark Valley, 7 to 7½; Great Vor, 6½ to 7½; East Lovell, 2½ to 2½; Drake Walls, 17s. 6d. to 22s. 6d.; Cook's Kitchen, 14½ to 15½; Great Laxey, 15 to 19; Australasian, 15 to 15½; Don Pedro, 2½ to 2½; Taguani, 17s. to 19s.

## Mining Correspondence.

## BRITISH MINES.

**ADERDAUNANT.**—E. Mumford, July 28: Every point of operation in the mine is looking well. The stopes in the back of the 10 ft. level show no change, continuing to yield 2½ tons of lead per fathom, and the stopes under the level 1 ton. The continuance of dry weather still hinders our dressing the ore.

**BALLACORRISH.**—Capt. Trewen, July 28: In the end driving north of the engine-shaft at the adit level we have cut through the hard bar of greenstone that was crossing the end, and have at present killed ground again in the west side of the level, but have not met with the lode to the north of the adit; water is issuing from the face of the pit freely which we consider a good indication, and hope to meet with the lode again shortly in this direction. In the end driving east at the 12 ft. level under the adit, on the east and west course, towards the New Discovery lode, the ground is easy for exploring, and the men are making good progress in driving. In the engine-shaft, sinking below the 24 ft. level, the ground still continues pretty favourable, and the men are making tolerable fair progress in sinking; now down between 15 and 16 fathoms below the 24 ft. level. We are pushing on with the dressing as fast as possible, and hope to have 25 tons of silver-lead ore ready for the market shortly.

**BEDFORD UNITED.**—J. Phillips, July 28: The ground in the shaft sinking below the 103 ft. level is much improved, both in character and for sinking; a more congenial killas appears to be making under the very hard and unfavourable ground sunk through in the last lift. The 90 west has improved in the past week from 8½ to 5 tons of better quality ore per fathom, and the lode is looking promising for further improvement. No other change to notice has taken place in any part of the mine.

**CAPPAUGH.**—H. Thomas, July 28: We are forking the water satisfactorily, and I expect some time next week we shall see the bottom of the 34 plunger-lift. All the machinery is in good working order.

**CAPE CORNWALL.**—R. Pryor, John Davey, July 26: No change has taken place in this mine worthy of notice during the past week.

**CARADON CONS.**—S. Bennetts, July 26: In the 100 west the lode is improving. It is 1½ ft. wide, contains some very good ore. The 90 west is not yet clear of the No. 2 cross-course, which is split in several parts as it goes north, and consequently the lode is unsettled. The 90 east is at present unproductive. The 78 east, on the No. 2 lode, is yielding from 1 ton to 1½ ton of ore per fathom.

**CARDIGAN BAY CONSOLS.**—C. Williams, July 28: Pensarn: The 10, east and west of engine-shaft, is without any material change since my last; the lode in both ends is strong and productive, being from 5 to 6 ft. wide, consisting of slate, blende, prisms, mende, and solid ribs of rich silver-lead ore, and carrying a regular and smooth forasall. South Adit: There is no change in this level, the stratum is everything that can be desired for producing a course of ore, and I am daily expecting to open into a rich lode.—Boundary Shaft: This bargain is progressing favourably, by 11 men, working night and day, and not one moment will be lost in having this important point accomplished. Our reserves of ore ground east of this are—120 fms. in length, and 30 fms. in depth, making a total of 3600 cubic fathoms, present value 24d. per cubic fathom; total value, 33,600l. You must bear in mind that Pensarn and the other points are not included in this estimate.—Brynarian Adit: The lode in this level is 4 ft. wide, composed of slate, spar, copper, and lead ore, throughout a very promising looking lode. We shall commence crushing as soon as possible. The foundry people having kept us back with the castings, but now, however, everything has been delivered, and our works will be carried on without any further interruption.

**CHIVERTON MOOR.**—G. E. Tremayne, W. Bennetts, July 26: The ground in the 103 cross-cut is improved for driving, and good progress is being made. The lode in the 38, south of Harris's engine-shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, composed of flookan, quartz, and lead, with an increase of water; from the very promising appearance of the lode in this end we are daily expecting an important improvement; this end is getting very near under where we had the ore in the level above. The lode in the 85, west of Harris's engine-shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 25 cwt. of lead per fathom. The rise in the back of this level is 17½ cwt. of lead per fathom. Two stopes in the back, east of the rise, are each worth 20 cwt. of lead per fathom. In a winze sinking in the bottom of the 75, west of Harris's engine-shaft, about 10 fms. in advance of the 52nd, the lode is 4 ft. wide, worth 21 cwt. of lead per fathom. At the new trial shaft, east of Harris's engine-shaft, we are cross-cutting both north and south in the 29 fathom level; the ground is of the most favourable nature both for mineral and progress. All other parts of the mine are without much change.

**CRENVEY AND WHEEL ABRAHAM UNITED.**—Wm. Kitto, W. Thomas, W. J. Pault, July 26: Stuart's Engine-shaft: The bearings for the fixed and drop lifts are in their places, and the sumpmen are engaged putting in cisterns and two pieces of main rod, cutting ground, &c. We expect the drop lift below the 170 will be put to work next Monday.—Polly's Engine-shaft: The water is forked 5 fms. below the 170, and we hope to drop 4 fms. further to day, and to report next week that we shall be able to see the 180. We are pushing on clearing the 170 at Richards's, Blawett's, and Polly's shafts, in order to bring in the water to the 170 plunger; we shall then be in a position to reduce the pump-work below that point. There is no alteration in the network bargains since we last reported. It being our setting next Saturday, we will send you a full report next week.

**CRIDDA.**—F. Puckey, H. Harvey, July 26: In the 142 ft. level, end, west of Walker's shaft, the south or tin part of the lode is 3 ft. wide, and is very hard and unproductive for tin. We have suspended further driving for the time, and have commenced to cut out a portion of the lode in the same level west of the cross-course. We have cut into the lode about 4 ft., which is looking very promising, and on the south part is a good branch of tin, in places 6 in.

wide, and is apparently lengthening in going east towards the cross-course, and is likewise good for tin in going down towards the bottom of the level. The lode in the 130 ft. level, end, west of the shaft, is still very large, and presenting a very kindly appearance, and yielding a little tin, but not sufficient to value. In the 130, east of the shaft, the lode is of great promise; the south or tin part of the same is full 3 ft. wide, and is composed of quartz, peach, iron, and a little tin, but not sufficient to pay for working. The lode in the slope in the bottom of the 130, east of No. 1 winze, is 9 ft. wide, and worth 12½ per fm. In the slope in the bottom of the same level, west of No. 2 winze, the lode and branches are from 15 to 18 ft. wide; the south branches in places are producing some good work for tin, and worth for the full width 23½ per fathom. In the slope in the back of the 130, west of the winze, the lode is from 12 to 15 ft. wide, with a little tin disseminated throughout, and worth from 15 to 16½ per fathom. In the slope in the back of the same level, behind the end, the lode is 11½ ft. wide, and worth 20½ per fathom for that width. All the other parts of the mine are without alteration since last reported. We expect to have about 7 tons of black tin to sell on Friday next.

**EAST BOTTLE HILL.**—J. Eddy, July 27: North Lode: We are still driving the 12 east, by four men; the lode in the present end is about 2 ft. wide, and producing saving work for tin; the ground here is much easier for working. The water coming from the end is very much increased this last week. We are very near a cross-course, east of which I expect to see the lode improve both in size and quality.—South Cross-Cut: The ground in the cross-cut continues to be rather hard; we have made a cross-cut at the 100 ft. level, and the lode is 10 ft. wide, looking at the ground in the end, I may report it easier; I am pleased to see the branches crossing the end strongly mineralised. The tributaries working in the back of the 10 ft. level, on the north lode, east of Williams's shaft, are raising good work for tin. I have now put two men further east, to sink a trial shaft on this lode; I think they have touched the back of it to-day, but it will take a fortnight from this time to enable me to give an opinion as to its size and quality.

**EAST GARN BREA.**—John Rodda, July 27: Good progress is being made in sinking Buckley's shaft below the 80, on No. 6 lode. In the 80 east the lode is worth 2 tons of copper ore per fathom, and looking promising for improvement; west at this level the lode will yield 1½ ton of ore per fathom, and the stopes in the back will yield 2 tons of ore per fathom. No lode taken down in Thomas's engine-shaft, nor in the 100 west, during the past week.

**EAST DARRIN.**—July 26: In the 116 east the lode is from 4 to 5 feet wide, composed of a clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and small branches of lead ore, and looks promising for an improvement. In the 104 east there has no lode been taken down since last reported. In the two stopes over this level the lode on an average is from 9 to 10 ft. wide, yielding 1½ ton of lead ore per fm. In the 92 east nothing has been done since last reported, the men being engaged at surface assisting the carpenters in putting up the stone-breaker, &c. In Skinner's shaft, below the 68 fm. level, the ground is favourable for sinking. In the 44, east of new shaft, the lode is 1 yard wide, composed of a clay-slate, carbonate of lime, and a little lead ore. In the 44, west of new shaft, the lode is 1½ yard wide, producing from 3 to 4 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. The tributaries throughout the mine continue to look well, and yield their average quantities of ore. We have taken out our old boiler, in order to have a new bottom put in. We have sampled to-day 80 tons of silver-lead ore.

**EAST PLYNIMMON.**—John Pault, July 25: The deep adit cross-cut north, near Plynimmon Mine, is now driven 95½ fms., and we are in expectation of intersecting the lode forthwith. Six men are still pushing on this level, as from the commencement. The adit level, going west of the River Wye, is driven in all 71 fms.; lode in present end 3 ft. wide, strongly mixed with munde and spots of lead ore, a promising looking end, and driving by four men. The engine-shaft is sunk 7½ fms. under the adit; lode in bottom 5 ft. wide, full of munde (indeed, almost a mass of it), very troublesome for sinking in, and consequently progress is slow. We are also short of men for this point, having had only three in the shaft for a month past, and no men coming round in search of employment. If none come by Saturday next we purpose to temporarily stop the adit end, and put these men to make up a party to force down the shaft without any more delay.

**EAST STON.**—J. Vivian and Son, H. Arthur, July 28: Cartwright's Shaft: In the 34 east we have intersected a small cross-course, which has rather disordered the lode; however, it will produce 3½ tons copper ore per fathom. In the winze sinking below this level, west of the shaft, the lode is 3 feet wide, well-defined, kindly in appearance, and will produce from 2½ to 3 tons of copper ore per fm. The slope and tributary pitch are without alteration to notice since last report. Basset's shaft is now down 1 fathom below the 34, lode 2 feet wide, composed of flookan and spar. In the 34 west the lode is just the same composition and size as it is in the shaft. Flat-rod shaft is driven to within 3 feet of the 34, lode 4 ft. wide, composed of spar and flookan, with occasional streaks of copper ore, and with less underlie than heretofore, which we consider a kindly symptom.

**EAST WHEEL GRENVILLE.**—G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 23: We hope to commence sinking the winze below the 55 on Monday, quickly after which you shall be advised of the value of the lode. The men are breaking down good stuff left standing by the side of the copper ore in the 75, and the lode in the 75 looks most promising indeed. All the other places the same as previously reported.

**EAST WHEEL.**—J. Rodda, July 26: The 35 east is 2½ ft. wide, worth 9½ per fathom. The 75, for copper, tin, is worth 45½ per fathom. The lode in the winze, sinking below the 55, is worth for 6 ft. long 4 tons per fathom, or for 9 ft. long 6 tons. Nothing new in the 55 end; stopes the same as last reported. The lode in the 45 east will produce 1½ ton of copper ore per fathom, and which looks very promising for improving. We are busy getting up our tinstone.

**G. R. Odgers, W. Bennetts, July 28:** The different places in this mine are working fully as much per fathom as we stated on Tuesday, with equally as good appearance, and we send you a full report on Saturday.

**EAST WHEEL LOVELL.**—Richard Quentrell, July 27: We have completed the skip-road to the 80, where we have a splendid lode 6 ft. wide, worth 400l. per fathom. There is alteration to notice in any other part of the mine.

**EXMOUTH (Silver-lead).**—J. Cook, July 25: Both the deep and shallow ends are the same as last reported. Dressing going on, as the dry weather will admit of water to crush. I have about 37 tons now ready. Commenced hauling blende to Newton to-day, and I think it quite equal to the last lot sold. We have held the rise from the deep to the shallow level, and the air very good throughout the mine. The crusher works well, and all appears to be going on satisfactorily.

**FLORENCE AND TONKIN UNITED.**—W. Verran, July 28: In driving the 55, east of Leno's shaft, we are making fair progress, and the lode is increasing in size, and likely soon to become productive, and was the case in the 45, a little east of the present end. We are preparing to drive west at this level with a full party of men, where the prospects both for lead and copper are exceedingly promising, and doubtless will lead to highly profitable results. We have resumed the driving of the 45 west, and will sink this point as fast as we have but 10 or 12 fms. further to drive to intersect the lode; and, judging from the splendid go-as-on the back, we have good reason to expect that it will be productive, especially south of the point of intersection, under the mass of gossan seen at surface, and under the beautiful pan of ground for a great length in that direction; and as to the copper lode west of the lead lode, and parallel with Kelly Bray, we have seen enough in the deep adit level to warrant anticipations of great success in that direction. On the whole, I may say we have strong indications of a very prosperous future.

**FRANK MILLS.**—J. Cornish, F. Cornish, N. Adams, July 27: In the 145 north end we have an increase of water, which appears to be on the flow in the 81; this end is now suspended, being advanced a considerable distance from any communication, and the men are engaged securing the 130 fm. level north, preparatory to extending it and communicating with the 145 north end, for ventilation. The 145 south end is without change, and we have not intersected any lode in the cross-cut east from the 130 fm. level south; water is still coming from the end of the 145 fm. level, we have not yet made any discovery in the bottom, are at present poor. We have commenced a stopes in the back of the level, but the lode is not so productive at present as when we began it. The western part of the lode, in the 100 south rise, is producing saving work, with a very kindly appearance, and the ground favourable. We have commenced to cross-cut west in the 84 south, to come in over the said rise, to ventilate both the levels, and lay open stoping ground that will be worked at a profit, apart from the chances of making further discoveries in extending the levels. In the back of the 71 east, is worth 4 tons of ore per fathom. All other points without change.

**GLASGOW GARADON CONSOLS.**—Wm. Taylor, July 25: The caunter lode, sinking below the 78, is worth 12½ per fathom. Harvey's lode: In the 78 east of western cross-course, no lode has been taken down since last report. The 73 west is worth 5½ per fathom. The 35 east is worth 6½ per fathom. The 35 west is worth 7½ per fathom. The stopes in this level are worth 8½ and 10½ per fathom, and the ground very favourable.—New South Lode: The 78 west is improving, but still rather hindered by the cross-course, producing some very good stones of ore. The 78 east is worth 2½ per fathom; this is a beautiful vein of ground, and should improve, which I am expecting daily. We are busy dressing for the next sampling, and shall give the computed quantity next week.

**GLASGOW CARADON CONSOLS.**—W. Taylor, July 20: West Mine: Willesford's shaft is sunk on the course of the lode to the 76; they are now fixing the necessary pitwork to continue the sinking below that level. The 71 is driven east from this shaft about 12 fms.; this end is just taking the dip of the ore ground; now worth from 15½ to 20½ per fathom. The same level is driven west about 8 fms.; a large, strong, kindly lode, with stones of ore, but not to value. There is a winze sunk from the 66, and held to this end. A good lode in this winze, from the 66 down to within a short distance of the 71, showing the ore apparently to be dipping west, and may be reached by continuing the level. The 66 east is driven from shaft about 27 fms.; a fine course of ore nearly all the distance; present end worth about 30½ per fathom. A winze sunk in bottom of the level about 4 fms., through a course of ore; at present suspended, until drained from below. The lode in this winze, they say, is worth 70½ per fathom for the length—3 ft. The 66 west is poor. The 20 east is not driven so far as the 60 by 4 fathoms; the lode is poor, but is now coming into ore ground worth from 10½ to 12½ per fathom. You will see from the foregoing that the bunch of ore sunk through in the shaft is probably dipping and rising going east. The 71 was poor here; the shaft is now taking the ore ground, and the 60 has been poor; now taking the ore on the top. They have now the 50, 60, and 71 going east in ore ground. The mine is being cut out and laid open in a very fair manner, leaving good reserves of profitable ground, and the stopes only at present working are, in the back of the 60, worth 35½ per fathom, and are in the bottom of the 60 west, by the winze, worth 20½ per fathom. The mine has very much improved since I saw it before, and is likely to be a profitable one. I believe the shares would be a good deal higher now but for the dispute between the lords.

**GOGINAN.**—July 26: The lode in the 110, east of winze, is 4 ft. wide, rather soft, but producing saving work. Two stopes over this level are producing each 1 ton of lead ore per fathom. Very little has been done in the cross-course north at the 100 fm. level, in consequence of our not being able to clear the adit advantageously, it being generally thrown down to fill up the stopes over the 110, instead of drawing it to surface; it is now being pushed forward. In the 100 east, the south part of the lode has turned around to the right, and come out to the main level. There are four stopes working in the back of the 100, which are producing on an average 12 cwt. of lead ore per fathom. One stopes in the bottom of the 100 is producing 15 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

**GORSEDD AND CELYN LEVEL.**—All the works are proceeding most satisfactorily. The 60 yard lode is reached at Coetla Glynen shaft.

**GREAT CARADON.**—Wm. Taylor, July 29: The great object in this mine is the sinking of the engine-shaft, which we are forcing on as fast as possible, I regret to say that our progress is yet slow, owing to the hard floor of ground not being got through, but I hope we shall soon see the end of it now, and make good progress with the sinking. I am very anxious to see the shaft down to the 90, which is the depth we are arriving at, as at that point we expect the junction of the south lode with the fine lode we opened on in the 70, and which I believe on all hands to be a continuation of the rich caunter lodes of the North Caradon and other Caradon mines. These mines join us to the west, and their productive lodes crossing this property. From the productiveness of this lode in the other mines, and the very strong appearances they have shown in the 90, so far as opened on, it only requires a little more time to reach the depth required to find them as productive lodes.

**GREAT ROYALTON.**—T. Parkyn, July 27: The engine-shaft is now down near 16 fms. from surface, in good ground for sinking. I am sorry to say that we have but little water in the shaft, and I am now to drive to intersect King's lode and the north lode, when, no doubt, we shall have plenty of water. The water in this neighbourhood is very short generally, no doubt owing to the continued dry weather we have had during the last eight or nine months. We have rich work for tin in the winze-shaft. This shaft is 12 fms. east of the engine-shaft, and I have taken the men from the winze-shaft, and put them in the engine-shaft to sink day and night, in hopes of cutting through the lode, shall put them to drive as stated before. The carpenters and smiths are now getting on well with the 16 stamp heads. We shall soon have the 16 stamps ready to work, and I hope when we cut into the north and King's lode, we shall have plenty of water.

**GREAT SOUTH TOLGUS.**—John Rodda, July 27: We have intersected the tin lode in the 125 cross-cut south, and as far as cut into, from 2 to 3 ft. It looks exceedingly promising, and producing good work for tin. Water is issuing freely from the lode, which may be regarded as a favourable feature, and our prospects here are very good for opening a profitable run of tin ground. The other points of operation are without change since last report. We yesterday day 5 tons 11 cwt. 0 qrs. 13 lbs. of tin to the Redruth Tin Smelting Company, at 73½ per ton.

**GREAT WESTERN.**—Edward Rogers, Edmund Rogers, July 27: Fisher's Lode: In the 30 fm. level (cross-cutting), north of Mitchell's engine-shaft, we have not yet cut the lode, but are daily expecting to intersect it. In this level, driving west of Curtis's shaft, the lode is 8 in. wide, producing a little tin. In the 30, west of this shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5½ per fathom. In the 30, east of this shaft, the lode is 2 ft. wide, worth 5½ per fathom. In the 30, driving west of Curtis's shaft, the lode is 18 in. wide, worth 6½ per fathom. In this level, driving east, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 8½ per fathom. In the winze sinking in the bottom of the 20, west of the shaft, the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 6½ per fathom.—South Lode: In the 10, driving west of Willis's shaft, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 3½ per fathom. In this level, driving west, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 4½ per fathom. In the adit level, driving west, the lode is 1 foot wide, worth 5½ per fathom. In the winze sinking in the bottom of this level the lode is 18 inches wide, worth 6½ per fathom.

**E. Rogers, July 27:** Since writing the report we have cut the lode in the cross-cut in the 30 fm. level, north of Mitchell's shaft; its value will be ascertained in a few days, when I will let you know.

**GWYDYR PARK.**—W. Smyth, July 26: Gwyn Liffon: There is no particular change in the driving here since last reported. By the last survey there is about 17 feet more to drive. We have taken down the lode in the back of the 8 fm. level in Sutton's shaft; it did not turn out so well as when last taken down, but has resumed its former value of 1½ ton of lead ore per fathom.—Gwyn: No change in sinking Johnnie's shaft; it continues to yield about 6 cwt. of lead ore per fathom.

**HAMMETT.**—P. Temby, July 27: On Saturday last we set the following bargains:—The deep adit to drive north, by four men and two boys, at 70s. per fathom, or cut the lode to the 100 ft. level, and to drive east on the Royal lode, by six men, at 8½ per fathom. The lode is 5 feet wide, producing 15 tons of tinstuff per fathom, worth 33½ lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff. This level is driven about 4 fathoms, and we hope soon to commence stoping the back, to supply our new stamps. The stopes in the back of the shallow adit, by two men and two boys, at 35s. per fathom; lode 3 ft. wide, and will produce 20½ lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff. Our surface men are engaged making a road for the side of the river, for the purpose of earling the tin ores from the Royal lode to our new stamps, which are all working order. We are much in want of rain. We can only drive eight stamps at present, the river being so very low. Our dresser has commenced cleaning up the tin for market.

**HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.**—Jas. Richards, July 28: In the slope in the bottom of the 140, west of Bailey's shaft, and west of the sump-winze, the lode is very promising; it is 5 ft. wide, composed of capels, munde, peach, and copper ore, worth 70½ per fathom. In the 140 east the lode is 5 ft. wide, and worth 2 tons of ore, or 6½ per fathom. In the slope in the back of the 130 east the lode is large (6 ft. wide), and worth 2 tons of ore, or 6½ per fathom. In the 130 west the ground continues favourable for prospecting, and we have commenced almost entirely of granite. In the 100 west the south wall of the lode is met with, and the drainage is now continued by the side thereof; the lode will be cut into as soon as the end is sufficiently advanced to admit of its being done to advantage. The rise in the back of the 100 being all but communicated we shall be in position on Saturday, our next setting-day, to increase the number of men in the 100 west, and good ventilation being secured by the holding of the above rise, we shall also be enabled to set a rise in the back of the 100 west. In the ore ground driven through some months since, where the lode to commence with is worth 10½ per fathom. In the deep adit level there is no alteration.

**HOBB'S HILL.**—P. Temby, July 27: On Saturday last the following bargains were set:—The deep level, on the Royal lode, to drive west, by six men, at 10s. per fathom; this level is being driven by the side of the lode, ground very favourable for driving; we are making good progress towards the shaft sinking on the top of the hill, which is sinking by six men, at 7½ per fathom; the lode is 7 ft. wide, and will produce from 30 to 40 lbs. of tin to the ton of stuff. At the bottom of the level, where the lode has been cut down, and we have commenced almost entirely of granite. In the 100 west the south wall of the lode is met with, and the drainage is now continued by the side thereof; the lode will be cut into as soon as the end is sufficiently advanced to admit of its being done to advantage. The rise in the back of the 100 being all but communicated we shall be in position on Saturday, our next setting-day, to increase the number of men in the 100 west, and good ventilation being secured by the holding of the above rise, we shall also be enabled to set a rise in the back of the 100 west. In the ore ground driven through some months since, where the lode to commence with is worth 10½ per fathom. In the deep adit level there is no alteration.

**MAES-Y-SARN.**—July 26: The lode in the 370, east of Grosvenor's shaft, is spotted with ore, and looks kindly, but does not contain lead enough to raise. The 350 west is looking much better, and is worth 10½ per fathom. The 370 west is now worth 3½ ton per fathom. The 230, east of No. 3 shaft, produces 3½ ton per fathom. The winze under the 310, west of Grosvenor's shaft, is producing 1½ ton per fathom. The rise in the back of the 310 east is producing a few good stones of ore, but not enough to value. The winze under the 220 east produces some good stones of ore, and looks kindly to improve. The stopes in the back of the 220 west are rather poor at present, but no doubt they will improve again shortly. The stopes in the back of the 310 east is yielding 1½ ton per fathom. There is no change to notice in any other place throughout the mine.

**MARK VALLEY.**—J. Truett, July 27: Marke's Lode: The 135 east is worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. The 135 west is worth 1 ton of copper ore per fathom. In the 124 east the lode is producing saving work. The 124 west is worth 3 tons per fathom. The 112 east is poor. The 100 west is worth 10½ per fathom.—Sarnum Lode: The 100 east is producing saving work. The 100 west is driving by the side of the lode, and is worth 10½ per fathom. The 70 west is worth 4 tons per fathom. The 60 west is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 50 west is poor. The 40 west is producing saving work. The 30 east is worth 1 ton per fathom. The 20 east is worth 2 tons per fathom. The 10 east is worth 2 tons per fathom.

**FAWCEIT'S SHAFT.**—In the 100 fm. level we have commenced cross-cutting.

**NANGLE'S.**—W. Rowe, July 27: Since my last report we have been driving the 46 east of the engine-shaft by six men, at 8½ per fathom; lode 5 ft. wide, and is worth 10½ per fathom. This end is opening good stoping ground, and is likely to open up a large extent of it. The 36 is driving west through a lode 6½ ft



ROSEWALL HILL AND RANSOM UNITED.—J. Daniel, S. Uren, July 27  
The lode in the 110, driving east of Ransom shaft, is 8 in. wide—saving work.

stages in the back and bottom of the 60 fm. level continue to be of the same value, and worth respectively 20% and 30% per fathom,

shaft for the next level, we shall sink by the side of the lode (following the north wall), and when down deep enough for the 14 cross-cut south to the level, and also fully through the lode, in search of the run of ore seen at the adit and in the winze. The 14 fm. level is driven east of shaft 8 ms. in a large lode, with occasional good stones of lead ore. The 14 west is extended 10 fms.



and the part of the lode carried is spotted with lead and copper ores, of a very promising character, with a strong stream of water issuing from the present end.

**TANKERVILLE.**—The announcement this week of a dividend of 5s. per share (30000) is a pretty tangible confirmation of the recent good reports of this mine; the more so, that it was only at the beginning of March last that the company got possession of the mine, while the effect of the new machinery has scarcely yet been felt. We understand that after paying this dividend, and charging June costs and machinery, the company will have a credit cash balance of more than 70000. The mine continues to look wonderfully well, and there is every prospect of a larger dividend being paid in three months.

**EAST TANKERVILLE.**—We understand that Sir Edward S. Walker, of Berry Hill, Mansfield, Chairman of the Perkins Beach Mine, has consented to accept a seat at the board of this company so soon as the transfer of the property shall be completed.

**NORTH TANKERVILLE.**—A company has been formed, and the necessary capital provided, for the purpose of effectually developing this most valuable sett. It adjoins Tankerville, and is in a direct line with the celebrated Old Snailbeach Mine—the champion lode of that mine being known to traverse the North Tankerville sett. Capt. A. Waters, the manager of Tankerville, reports of it as follows:—

"The North Tankerville grant is one of the largest in the district, being 920 fms. on the course of the lodes, and about 1400 fms. from north to south across the veins. Geologically and mineralogically considered, the mine holds a high position."

Capt. Waters then adverts to the various lodes which run through the sett; and, in alluding to the Old Snailbeach champion vein, writes thus:—

"The lode immediately under consideration is precisely analogous to the great lode in the upper section of Snailbeach proper, running nearly east and west, underlying against the dip of the beds, and filled near the surface with large quantities of barytes, with solid lumps of lead intermixed, making occasional branches of ore against the hanging wall."

The company has been registered as a limited company, and operations have been commenced at the mine, and will be energetically proceeded with under the management of Capt. Richard Waters.

The shares are limited to 12, fully paid. The working capital is 50000. The registered office of the company is 18, Austinfriars, E.C.

**VAN.**—The new shaft has just been commenced, which is to take the lode at a depth of about 120 fathoms. The reserves above the present bottom level (the 45) are valued at 2,000,000 sterling. Great progress is being made in the extension of the dressing-floors, and notwithstanding the dry weather, it is expected the next monthly sale will show a considerable increase—at least 400 tons. The lode in the 45 fm. level has been cut into 19 feet (over 3 fathoms), and is worth 15 tons per cubic fathom, or for the present width 50 tons. The slopes in the back of the 15 and 30 fm. levels are of unparalleled richness. The mine throughout never looked so well. The advance in the price of lead will, of course, be of considerable benefit to this mine upon the larger scale of returns that will henceforth be made. The price of lead is fully 2s. per ton higher than it was a month since, and although lead ore has not yet advanced to the same extent, taking into consideration the low state of the stock on hand and the growing demand now existing for the metal, a commensurate advance in price must be made forthwith.

**GREAT NORTH LAXEY.**—The proceedings of the extraordinary general meeting, held on Tuesday, will be found in another column. The largest shareholders were present, and a very considerable aggregate number of shares was represented, while the resolutions to carry on the mine, and raise further capital, were passed unanimously. At the same time strong opinions were expressed as to the illiberal manner in which the lessors had treated the company, after its hitherto unsuccessful perseverance. It was stated that since the general meeting, held in April, 90 tons of lead ore had been sold. Capt. Rowe, the local manager, fully explained the position and prospects of the mine, and, among other proofs of its improvement in depth, he stated that while the run of ore ground in the 74 fm. level north had been only 16 fms. long, averaging 1 ton of lead ore per fathom, it was 30 fms. long and averaged 1 ton per fathom in the 84; while the 96 has been driven 12 fathoms, worth 15 cwt. to 1 ton per fathom, the end being still valued at 1 ton; and the 110 is already worth 5 to 6 cwt. per fathom, though yet some fathoms from being up to the ore ground above. There is every prospect of the new shares being well subscribed for.

**SUCCESSFUL MINING IN ST. AGNES.**—Accustomed as the parish of St. Agnes is to displays of mineral wealth from beneath its soil, a very extraordinary degree of excitement has been caused there by the discovery made in the 32 fm. level cross-cut north in Polbreen. Attention was directed to the spot from some stuff having fallen from the roof of the level, exhibiting rich branches or veins of tin. This aroused the more interest, as these veins were unconnected with the lodes that were being cleared for, which were regarded as an earnest of the tin that would be found when the lodes were reached. By the end of last week the manager was able to make up his mind as to the value of the "find," and to report it as "the best thing ever seen in the mine, rendering the property worth twice as much as it was a fortnight ago. The most favourable characteristic of the discovery is that it is all in whole ground—perfectly untouched by any former workings—running parallel with Dorcas's lode, which proved very rich just at that depth. The miners who have seen it say that in reality the discovery makes a new mine. The pumping-engine in Polbreen was only set to work in January last. The mine is considered as actually now self-supporting, and as soon as the stamps and engine are got to work it will begin to accumulate profits. Within the twelvemonth the managers expect to be calculating what dividend can be paid without impeding to its development."

The China, from New York, has brought \$20,000 in bar silver from the South Aurora Silver Mine, White Pine.

#### ROASTING METALLIFEROUS ORES.

An interesting chapter on this subject will appear in Mr. GUIDO KUSTEL's forthcoming work on the "Roasting of Gold and Silver Ores, and the Extraction of their Precious Metals without Quick-silver," and, judging from the extracts from the advanced sheets published in the *San Francisco Scientific Press*, the information given will prove of great practical utility to miners generally. The various forms of roasting-furnaces are carefully described and figured, and Mr. Kustel remarks that roasting not only requires much care, but is also an expensive operation. For this reason the choice of the right kind of furnace is of very great importance, especially as a perfect and economical extraction of silver depends principally upon the result of roasting. The chloridising roasting is known to be the most suitable way for the subsequent extraction of silver in whatever way it may be performed, by amalgamation or solving, consequently those furnaces in which the ore particles are exposed to the action of chlorine and other chloridising gases to the most advantage must be considered the best.

The old style of furnace was 4 ft. to 6 ft. wide, and 10 ft. long, and in them a small part of the ore was exposed to the greatest heat, near the bridge, but on account of the narrowness of the hearth the ore at the bridge had to be changed often with the cooler part of the fuel. The next step in improvement was the adoption of wider hearths, even wider than long; the heat was more uniform, and the result better. In both kinds of furnaces the chlorination of the metal depends principally on the chlorine developed in the mass of the ore while passing through it, but once above the surface the chlorine and volatile chloride metals have little chance to transmit their chlorides to the ore, and this only through the chlorination period. During two or three hours of each charge, when desulphurisation and sulphatisation are going on, this must be performed by the oxygen of the air, while if chlorides were present from the beginning sulphates, sulphates, and oxides would have been partly decomposed directly by the chlorine, whereby time and a certain percentage of salt are saved. In this respect a great advantage is gained by the introduction of long furnaces, in which volatile chlorides and free chlorine are constantly in contact with the ore for a space of 30 to 50 ft. in length. These furnaces show a great improvement in fuel, labour, and salt, and the roasted ore contains a better percentage of chloride of silver. Another most important improvement in the way of chloridising roasting is found in the Stetefeldt furnace, where all ore particles are involved in chloridising gases, under very favourable circumstances. The roasting is cheap, and from 20 to 25 tons of ore are roasted in 24 hours.

As Mr. Kustel gives plans and sections of the several furnaces, and carefully explains the advantages and defects of each, the practical man can readily ascertain which particular form is best suited to his immediate purpose.

## The Mining Market; Prices of Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET—LONDON, JULY 29, 1870.

COPPER.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Best selected, p. ton	74	0	75 0 0
Tough cake and tile	71	0	72 0 0
Sheeting and sheets	75	0	76 0 0
Boils	76	0	77 0 0
Bottoms	77	0	78 0 0
Old	69	0	—
Burra Burra	69	0	—
Wire	0	0	10
Tubes	0	0	11
BRASS.		Per lb.	
Sheets	8 1/2	d.	—
Wire	7 1/2	d.	—
Tubes	10d.-11 1/2	d.	—
Yellow Metal Sheath	6 1/2	d.	—
Sheets	6 1/2	d.	—
SPELTER.		Per ton.	
Foreign on the spot	£10	10	0 20 0 0
" to arrive			Nones.
ZINC.			
In sheets	£23	0	24 0 0
QUICKSILVER (p. bottle)			7 17 0
TIN.		Per box.	
English blocks	£126	0	0-127 0 0
Do., bars (in brls.)	127	0	0-128 0 0
Do., refined	130	0	0
Banca	120	0	0
Straits	117	0	0-119 0 0
TIN-PLATES.		Per box.	
IC Charcoal, 1st qua.	1 6	0	1-8 0
IX Ditto, 1st quality	1 12	0	1-13 6
IX Ditto, 2d quality	1 6	0	1-6 6
IX Ditto, 3d quality	1 12	0	1-12 6
IX Ditto, 4th quality	1 0	0	1-3 6
IX Ditto, 5th quality	9	0	1-9 6
Canada plate	13	0	10-14 0
Ditto, at works	13	0	10-14 0
IRON.		Per ton.	
Bars Welsh, in London	7	6	7 10 0
Ditto, to arrive	7	6	7 10 0
Nail rods	7	10	0
Do., in London	8	0	9 0 0
Do., ditto	8	0	9 0 0
Hoops	8	18	0 0 0
Bars, at works	7	15	0 8 0
Hoops, ditto	8	2	6 8 0
Sheets, single	9	10	0 11 0
Pig No. 1, in Wales	3	15	0 4 0
Refined metal, ditto	4	0	5 0 0
Bars, common ditto	6	15	0 0 0
Do., mch. Tynes Ties	6	10	0 0 0
Do., railway, in Wales	7	5	0 7 10 0
Do., Swed., in London	9	10	0 0 0
To arrive	9	7	0 0 0
Pig No. 1, in Clyde	2	12	0 3 0 0
Do., f.o.b. Tynes Ties	2	9	0 0 0
Do., Nos. 3, 4, f.o.b. do.	2	6	0 2 7 0
Railway chairs	5	17	0 0 0
" spikes	11	0	0 12 0 0
STEEL.		Per ton.	
Swed., in kegs (rolled)	13	10	0 13 15 0
(hammered)	14	5	0 14 10 0
Ditto, in faggots	15	10	0 0 0
English, spring	17	0	0 23 0 0
LEAD.		Per ton.	
English Pig, com.	20	0	0 0 0
Ditto, L.B.	20	0	0 0 0
Ditto, W.B.	20	0	0 20 15 0
Ditto, sheet	30	0	0 0 0
Ditto, red lead	21	0	0 0 0
Ditto, white	28	0	0 30 0 0
Ditto, patent shot	22	0	0 0 0
Spanish	19	0	0 0 0

\* At the works, 1s. to 1s. 6d. per box less.

**REMARKS.**—It is a matter of no little importance to many to know what effect war will have upon the prices of metals, whether they will advance or decline. To state this positively is beyond human ability, but a pretty correct opinion may be formed, judging from the unmistakable changes that have lately taken place in the position of some metals, and it may be fairly assumed that in all probability they will continue to retain the same tendency, with comparatively slight deviations, until nearly the close of the war. Copper and tin will, no doubt, keep low, while lead, spelter, and perhaps iron and steel, will be higher.

**COPPER.**—Another blow has been given to this metal by the failure of a French smelter. It is not altogether the serious amount of the liabilities in England, but it is the uncertainty of what may follow which creates alarm. The same cause that affects one French buyer is not unlikely to involve others, and as nearly the whole of the Chili business with France is transacted upon three-months bills, there will naturally exist considerable uneasiness regarding outstanding drafts against other French houses, until they are run off, many firms will be unwilling to execute orders, otherwise than for cash payments. The profit attached to the French business is so trifling, and inadequate to the risk, that it is really not worth the trouble and anxiety it gives, and when a loss is sustained, it falls exceedingly heavy, and sellers are then made too sensible of taking up such unprofitable accounts. This failure plainly discloses the weak point of the market. Prices of Chili bars were upheld fictitiously, by undue speculation, unadvisedly urged, upon houses requiring facilities, and thus led out of their depth by overtrading, and, consequently, as soon as the slightest hitch occurs are compelled to stop payment, but the worst of the evil is that confidence gets so severely shaken that everybody is looked upon with a certain amount of distrust. Chili bars are almost unsaleable at anything approaching quotations, sellers wanting about 6 1/2 per ton. Burra Burra and Wollaroo have been sold at 6 1/2. English is easier, and had it not been for the large purchases of regulus effected a little too precipitately a greater reduction would ere this have been made. The rates of exchange for India are said to be more unfavourable than ever, and this, added to the critical state of continental affairs, must exercise a most damaging influence.

**YELLOW METAL SHEETS** have fallen 1/4d. per lb., sales having been made at 6 1/2d. per lb.

**IRON.**—There is no longer any speculation to speak of in Scotch pigs, and notwithstanding the fall in prices, they offer no temptation to buyers. The market will have to derive its support mainly, if not entirely, from bona fide requirements; and as shipments are decreasing, the falling off last week being about 6700 tons, and stocks are large, we anticipate there will be no material revival in prices for some time to come. In manufactured iron there is little or no change. In certain quarters an increased demand is looked for, but the demand generally will probably slacken, and prices gradually decline. Swedes bars are arriving more freely, and several parcels have been landed in the absence of buyers at suitable prices.

**LEAD.**—"It is an ill-wind that blows nobody any good," and the truth of this maxim is borne out by the electrifying effect produced by the declaration of war upon the prospects of lead. The market for some time previously had drifted into a dull and declining state, when the announcement came most opportunely that war was imminent between France and Germany. This immediately stopped any further decline, and, in anticipation that the requirements for war would create an increased demand, sellers displayed firmness, and have succeeded in obtaining and establishing an advance of 2 1/2 per ton. This has certainly placed the market in a much better position, but it is not likely to pause here very long. Sellers are fully alive to the fact that there is a rising market, and will only sell in very limited quantities, and the majority of holders prefer not naming any price just yet. The supplies from Germany are, of course, stopped, which at the present time forms the most important feature, not only as regards this market, but also the American markets; it results in this, that America will now have to come to England principally to obtain that quantity which she has hitherto taken from Germany. If the supplies of this metal from Spain and other countries were as large as usual the difficulty certainly might in some measure be met, but it does not happen to be the case, the imports of Spanish having considerably fallen off. In addition to the demand that will arise Russia is beginning to buy, and if other European powers follow the same example, so as to provide against the contingency of war, it would become a question of supply more than that of price, and the chances of securing any quantity would be very small. The China markets are tolerably well off for stock, but according to telegrams just received it is stated that war there is unavoidable, and if this should be the case supplies would soon move off.

**TIN.**—During the week lower rates have been quoted for both English and foreign; the prices of English are quite nominal, about 12 1/2, being the price for blocks, with a declining tendency. Straits, 11 1/2, reported for 10 tons, and also a little at 11 1/2, which is a further fall of 3/4, and some mention of sellers for arrival at 11 1/2.

**COPPER.**—Messrs. James and Shakespeare—Furnace material is a trifling lower, 13s. per unit having been accepted for about 900 tons of regulus, but there is little disposition either to buy or sell at this figure. In bars a fair quantity was taken during the week, at prices ranging from 6 1/2 to 6 1/4 per ton, according to brand, and a large proportion of the sales were to home consumers, the remainder being for export. Speculation in this metal is entirely at an end, and no sales are reported for arrival or with extra prompt, although the mail from Chili just delivered advises charters during the first fortnight in June for only 548 tons pure (of which 48 tons are in bars, the remainder in ore and regulus), against 3303 tons in the corresponding period of 1869, and up to June 16 the exports, together with quantity loading and chartered, shows a diminution of 7000 tons as compared with last year. In Australia a moderate quantity of Wollaroo and Burra in cakes has been disposed of at 6 1/2 to 7 1/2 for immediate and prompt cash; but, on the whole, there has been rather an inclination to buy than to sell at these rates. English sorts are neglected; holders are maintaining their quotations at the advance declared by them on the 28th ult.

**Messrs. Vivian, Younger, and Bond.**—In Chili produce we can report some trifling contracts for bars at from 6 1/2 to 6 1/4, cash, and that smelters have taken about 1000 tons regulus at 13s. per unit. In Australian a parcel of 25 tons of Wollaroo is reported as sold at 6 1/2, but in other sorts of fine foreign we hear of no transactions. The demand for English has been slight. The Associated Smelters still adhere to their nominal rates, but secondhand lots in

the docks offer in small quantities at very low prices, without finding purchasers. On July 22 the cablegram was received advising that the charters from Chili for the fortnight ending June 17 were about 550 tons fine—50 tons bars, and 500 tons fine copper in ores and regulus.

**THE IRON TRADE.**—(Griffiths' Weekly Report).—The market remains quiet, the enquiries for all kinds of iron having to some extent fallen off. On the other hand, we still have difficulty in getting late specifications completed at the mills in all parts of the country; no doubt, the excessive sultry and hot weather is the cause of this delay. The Court of Directors in Threadneedle street, raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent. yesterday, and, in the face of the loss of bullion by the Banks of France and England, a further advance may be expected next Thursday, or even before that day. We have no contracts of importance to report in rails this week, the declaration of war having created a dead pause in new operations. An order for 2000 tons of bars, angles, and T-iron and other public buildings recently destroyed by fire in Constantinople. Mr. Quin, the eminent builder of London, having obtained the contract from the Imperial Ottoman Government. The girders required for these constructions are adapted to the Belgian mills; we hope, however, for the honour of British industry, that this large order will not be given by an English contractor to Belgian or French makers.—75, Old Broad-street, July 29.

**THE MINING SHARE MARKET** has been very dull this week. Tin has dropped about 10s. per ton within the last fortnight, and this has not only caused great depression, but a considerable fall in the price of shares in tin mines generally, and of one or two of them in particular. Copper and lead mines are also flat, but chiefly through the absence of buyers, and for the reasons we particularised in our last. The settlement of the fortnightly account took place on Friday, and was very insignificant in amount, but not altogether without a few difficulties on the part of outside speculators.

There was no copper sale in Cornwall this week. The shares chiefly dealt in have been Chiverton, Tankerville, Great Laxey, Van, Van Consols, East Lovell, Wheal Mary Ann, Australian United, Don Pedro, Taquaril, and one or two others.

Tankerville shares after declining to 1 1/4 leave off firmer, and in better demand at 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; the directors have declared a dividend of 5s. per share (30000), and the mine sampled on Wednesday 75 tons of lead ore for the fortnight. Van shares have receded to 60, 65, ex new, but the mines look better than ever. Van Consols also flat at 2 1/2 to 2 3/4, owing to the closing of large speculative accounts. East Grenville, 3 to 3 1/4; the 75 is worth 45s. per fathom for copper and tin. The lode in the winze below the 55 is worth 4 tons per fathom for 6 ft. long. Wheal Grenville, 1 1/4 to 2 1/4; Bedford Consols, 25s. to 30s.; Chiverton Moor, 3 1/4 to 4 1/4; Cook's Kitchen, 16 to 18; Devon Great Consols, 95 to 105; Drake Walls, 1 to 1 1/4; East Caradon, 4 1/2 to 4 3/4; East Pool, 7 1/2 to 8; Great Laxey, 18 to 19; Great Wheal Vor, 6 to 7; Herodfoot, 40 to 42. New Pembroke, 4 1/2 to 5; at the meeting the accounts showed a balance in hand of 11687 3s., and a dividend of 2s. 6d. per share (8000) was declared, leaving 3687 3s. in hand. The sales of copper ores during four months realised 2551 1/2; tin, 1682 1/2; and the agents state the bottom of the mine is opening out very satisfactorily. Marke Valley, 7 1/4 to 7 3/4; Nangiles, 1 to 1 1/4; New Seton, 30 to 40; North Crofty, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; North Lovell, 6 to 7; Prince of Wales, 14s. to 16s.; Penhall, 5 1/2 to 5 3/4, ex dividend of 4s. per share. Providence Mines, 34 to 36; South Frances, 25 to 28; Spearhead Moor, 16 to 19; Tincroft, 28 to 30; Trumpet Consols, 23 to 26; West Panty-go, 1 to 1 1/4; West Chiverton shares have been rather largely dealt in at 52 to 54; West Frances, 25 to 30; West Maria and Fortescue, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; West Seton, 120 to 130.

Great Retallack, 10s. to 15s.; at the meeting a call of 1s. 6d. per share was made; the lead sold realised 127 1/2 13s. 3d., and the balance against the company was 2337 13s. 10d.; the shaft has been sunk 8 ft. below the 50, lode 2 1/2 to 3 ft. wide, with large lumps of lead; the 50 south contains good stones of lead ore; the adit cross-cut, towards the blende lode, has been driven 19 fms. since the last meeting, and there remains 13 fms. 2 ft. more to reach the lode, which will be accomplished in about two months; the indications here are very favourable. Wheal Agar, 1 1/2 to 2 1/4; Wheal Buller, 5 to 7; Wheal Crebor, 12s. 6d. to 15s. Wheal Jane, 48 to 52, ex div.; at the meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed a profit of 8602 3s. on the March and April working, and a dividend of 12 10s. per share was declared, leaving 6555 5s. 8d. to carry forward. The future prospects are exceedingly good. Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 10 to 12 1/2. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 6 1/2 to 7.

Taquaril, 18s. to 20s.; advices have been received to the effect that the excavations in the rich shoot of rock were holed on June 25, and excellent samples of gold taken from them. From Frontino and Bolivia the remittance for the month of May is 400 ozt. of gold. Australian United, 1 1/4 to 1 1/2; Chontales, 12s. 6d. to 15s. Don Pedro del Rey, 2 1/2 to 2 3/4; the advices this month show produce weighed to date, 4736 ozt.; estimate for month, 6736 ozt.; no particular change has taken place at the mines. Pacific, 5 1/2 to 6; Wheal Mary Ann, 8 1/2 to 9 1/2; Wheal Seton, 28 to 30; Wheal Uny, 2 1/2 to 3; East Lovell declined to 26, but leave off at 27 to 28.

The market for Mine Shares on the Stock Exchange during the week has been dull, and prices agitated, but not to the extent that other markets have been disturbed. As might have been anticipated, lead has already advanced 2s. per ton, and an active demand, from the panic price of Vans, has set in, and other dividend-paying lead mine shares are enquired for. Don Pedro's, on a scarcity of stock, have risen to 2 pm. Taquaril, on favourable advices, and the draining of the old mine, have risen to 1 pm. Tankerville has been bought to a considerable extent, and the advices are good. The latest official report from Van is that the lode in the 45 cross-cut, though 3 1/2 fms. had been driven in the main part of the lode, the end was as rich as ever, worth 15 tons of lead per cubic fathom, or as far as seen, 52 1/2 tons, equal to a money value of 6304, while there is yet a great stretch of lode before the end. There has been no other such mine for richness and permanence discovered in the present generation. Shares are in demand at 60s., 65s. ex new; and new shares, 52s. to 55s. prem. Tin has fallen a further 4s. per ton, making 12s. in about 14 days. East Lovell, Great Vor, and Tincroft have further fallen. Pacific, from numerous failures, have been driven down to 67; the return of 3s. per share will be made early next week. The report from Lander Hill silver mine is very favourable. The returns of silver will commence from this mine in a week or fortnight's time, and independent of the discovery in the 400 ft. level, other lodes will shortly be intersected in the 550 ft. level. Sweetland Creek, 3 1/4 to 4. The advices from the mine are good, and the profit yield of the month of July is expected to be forwarded by cablegram next week. Subjoined are the list of closing prices:—Asheton, 4 1/2 to 5 1/4; Cae Gynon, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Devon Great Consols, 95 to 105; East Caradon, 27 to 28 1/2; East Lovell, 27 to 28; Great Laxey, 17 to 18; Great Vor, 7 1/2 to 8 1/2; Marke Valley, 7 1/4 to 8; Prince of Wales, 14s. to 16s.; Tan-yr-Alit, 2 1/2 to 3; Tankerville, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Van Consols, 2 1/2 to 3; West Chiverton, 52 to 54; Anglo-Argentine, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Anglo-Brazilian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Cape Copper, 9 1/2 to 10 1/2 prem.; Capula, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Chontales, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; Frontino and Bolivia, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; General Brazilian, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4; St. John del Rey, 19 to 21; Taquaril, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 prem.; Yudanumutana, 1 1/2 to 1 3/4.

**IRISH MINE SHARE MARKET.**—The unfortunate and unexpected outbreak of war between two such powerful nations as those of France and Germany has, of course, heavily affected the prices of all securities, but it says much in favour of our mines, that although they have been drawn into the vortex of the general decline in market value, they yet command considerable public attention. In fact, if it had not been for the recent strong rise in Wicklow Copper to 10s. and upwards, and in Mining Company of Ireland shares to 9 1/2 10s. within a few days only of the startling news from the Continent, the fall would, probably, have been scarcely perceptible. Connors shares, for instance, which had not participated in any advance on prices of late have during the last few exciting days, actually risen from 2s. 6d. to 2s. 9d., and are much enquired for. But the two first-mentioned mines quickly lost their not firmly established rise. After passing through two completely blank days in dealings in mines, Wicklow Coppers, 2s. 10s. paid, have just changed hands at 9 1/2 10s. 6d., and Mining Company of Ireland shares, 7s. paid, at 8 1/2 10s. Cape Copper, and other mining shares have, however, been neglected of late. Considerable attention was attracted to the fact that the National Bank held its first half-yearly general meeting of shareholders in Dublin, at 34, College-green, the Right Hon. W. N. Maasey in the chair. A dividend at the rate of 7 per



BY DIRECTON OF THE MASTER OF THE THEROLLS, the  
Judge of the Ilich Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of  
this company is attached, notice is hereby given, that the said Judge will, on  
Wednesday, the 3rd day of August, 1870, at half-past One o'clock in the afternoon,  
in his Chambers, Rolls-yard, Chancery-lane, London, proceed to hear and  
decide on a CALL of the said company, and to receive the Contributions of the  
said company, and that the said Judge proposes that such CALL shall be for  
FOUR SHILLINGS AND SIXPENCE PER SHARE. All persons interested  
in the said company, or in the said winding-up, are hereby notified to attend  
on the said day of July, 1870, at the said time and place.

Dated this 10th day of July, 1870. ROBERT MARSHALL, Clerk.

NO SALE on Thursday last, July 28.  
Copper ores for sale at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth, on Thursday next—Mines and  
Parcels—West Toigus 438—West Seton 402—Wheal Seton (Pendarres) 320—  
Crenvor and Wheal Abraham 239—Carn Brea 269—North Treskerby 241—South  
Crofty 230—East Grenville 230—Wheal Bassett 197—Clifford 141—East Pool 119—  
East Carn Brea 100—Poldioes 70—Emily Henrietta 40—East Bassett 20—North  
Boskew 10—Wheal Grenville 5.—Total, 9111 tons.



### Notices to Correspondents.

\* Much inconvenience having arisen in consequence of several of the Numbers during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

**ROCHE CONSOLS TIX MIN.**—Can any person inform me what is being done at this mine? The reports have ceased for the last two months. Perhaps Capt. Parkyn, the agent, has too many mines under his care to give them all proper attention. —A SHAREHOLDER.

**PRINCESS OF WALES.**—In the accounts of this company I find a charge of 51.5s. for the Secretary's attendance at a meeting, irrespective of the amount for his secretaryship. Now, considering the condition of our finances, this is a matter the prudence of which is much to be questioned. While we are called upon to furnish money for working the mine, the Secretary should have been one of the first in endeavouring to reduce unnecessary expenditure, rather than add to our burthens.

**LUCY PHILLIPS GOLD MINING COMPANY.**—Now that this company is about to be numbered among the things of the past, it occurs to me whether, as shareholders, we cannot compel those who promoted the company to satisfy us as to the legitimacy of the report upon which we were induced to subscribe our money; in other words, whether it was really the report of the late Captain Henry James. It has been whispered that such is not the case. I understand that our late Chairman is one of Capt. James's executors, and therefore the most likely person to throw light upon this all-important matter. If he does really possess any document by which this matter can be satisfactorily cleared up, it is clearly his duty to let it before the shareholders, and if he does not, it is equally his duty to let us know, as thereby all distrustful whisperings would be silenced. —A SHAREHOLDER.

**HARE DEALING.**—We never interfere in the sale or purchase of shares; neither do we recommend any particular mine for investment or speculation, or broker through whom business should be transacted. The addresses of most of the latter appear in our advertising columns.

**SCALE FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.**—To avoid the necessity of frequent application we may state our charge for general advertisements is—for six lines and under, 4s.; per line afterwards, 8d. Average, twelve words per line.

## THE MINING JOURNAL, Railway and Commercial Gazette.

LONDON, JULY 30, 1870.

### THE WAR, AND ITS PROBABLE INFLUENCE ON THE METAL TRADES OF THE COUNTRY.

Wars, it is said, are the lawsuits of nations, and neutrals with regard to the belligerents occupy much the same position as in courts of law the lawyers occupy with respect to the plaintiffs and defendants—so long as they merely look upon the affair as a matter of business they have large chances of profit, with very little risk of serious loss. The last lesson which the world received of the truthfulness of these views was from Prussia herself, when, during the last Russian war, she secured, by maintaining a doubtful neutrality, all the flesh of the fowl, whilst both the Russians and their opponents were compelled to be contented with little more than the feathers. England has now the opportunity to profit by neutrality, and, if she afford no greater facilities to France than Russia received from Prussia in 1855, Prussia will have nothing to complain of, and England may find, when the present belligerents have settled their differences, that her commercial affairs have been less seriously interfered with than was at first anticipated. The probable influence of the war upon the metal trades of the country may be stated in a very few words—tin, it is to be feared, may decline to a ruinously low price, so far as the English tin mines are concerned; copper will not materially improve; but every other metal will attain a highly satisfactory position, and this improvement will likewise extend itself to coal.

That serious excitement should be exhibited on the various metal markets of the kingdom, when it is supposed that the trade with France would be interfered with, was reasonably to have been expected, but that feeling is now rapidly passing away, and there appears every probability that the metal market will rapidly acquire a thoroughly sound and healthy position. Freight rates are somewhat higher to both French and Russian ports, and to Hamburg the rate is nearly double that which ruled before the declaration of war; but as the closing of the German ports altogether is not considered likely to have a serious effect upon English trade, neither iron nor coal masters appear to have any serious apprehensions. On the Middleborough market there has been an absence of any unusual excitement, and it is calculated that the suspension of trade with Prussia will only throw about 25,000 or 30,000 tons of pig-iron upon the market during the remainder of the season, and that this can readily be disposed of elsewhere. The improvement in lead and spelter is already very considerable; yet, looking at the movements in the market on former similar occasions, much larger advances may fairly be anticipated.

With regard to the prospect of England participating in the war, it is gratifying to find that in commercial circles the feeling that it is but a remote contingency daily becomes stronger; France has declared her intention to respect the neutrality of Belgium, and has given the strongest possible evidence of her sincerity in the case by placing all French citizens within the dominions of the King of Prussia under the protection of the English flag. This step has given the greatest possible satisfaction throughout France, and with reference to it a French journal, by no means imperialist in its views, remarks that the arrangement is one of the most delicate compliments that could have been exchanged between the two countries; and it is added, after mentioning the unanimous and fraternal feeling existing between them, that "the commercial treaties have completed the amalgamation of their interests, and the rendering of war impossible between them, because it would be a frightful commercial disaster alike for England and France, whatever might be the issue of the battle."

### THE WAR, AND TRADE.

Speculation is now rife as to the effect the war between France and Prussia will have on the general trade of the country. That some few trades will suffer is more than likely, but that several of our most important industries will be more benefited than otherwise is also apparent. The iron trade, which has been very active for some time, is likely to maintain its present position, and so far there does not appear to be any falling off in the demand for the manufactured article, whilst the production of pig-iron was never larger than at present. Railway material is still in active request, and large quantities continue to be shipped from several of our northern ports to Russia and other countries. Arms of every description, from the revolver to the heaviest cannon, are being very extensively manufactured, and those engaged in their production were scarcely ever busier. The gunmakers of Birmingham are evidently going to enjoy a long season of activity, as nearly every power in Europe is now intent on arming, so as to be prepared; for, although war has been commenced by two great nations, no one can tell how many will be involved in it before it is terminated. In Sheffield the manufacturers of armour-plates, who have been tolerably busy for some time, are likely to be still busier, seeing that not only plates, but shields, will be much enquired for. In general cutlery goods Germany has long been a formidable rival to Sheffield, producing articles much cheaper than that town, and consequently doing a large continental trade. Many of the manufacturers in Prussia, however, will now be denuded of a large portion of their workpeople, so that the production for some time to come will be of a very limited character, and will lead to a large introduction of English goods. Another disadvantage which will cling to Germany during the war, and even thus early is felt, is the want of coal for manufacturing purposes. In textile fabrics, although some of the ordinary markets will be closed to our goods, yet others no doubt will be opened out. The mills at Lille, where are the principal producers of linen goods in France, and who send not only on the Continent, but also to England, will not only be short handed, but will have the whole of Germany closed to their produce; and the same, also, will be the case with regard to the other staple goods of French manufacture. English shipping cannot but be very greatly benefited by the war, and freights are already beginning to rise, seeing that Prussian and French vessels—more particu-

larly the former—cannot take part in the general trade as they have hitherto done. Therefore, not only will the freights to Europe and all parts of the world be closed to the vessels of the belligerent powers, or nearly so, but the greater part of the exports and imports as well will be taken by British bottoms.

The suddenness of the declaration of war rather embarrassed those engaged in the coal trade, but that has now passed away, and colliery proprietors and shippers are looking forward to there being a better demand for steam qualities. France, as might have been expected, has declared officially that she does not look upon coal as contraband of war. The same declaration, however, has not been as yet made by Prussia, and most probably will not be. France, with her large steam navy afloat, will require a large quantity of steam coal, and, as none of her ports are likely to be blockaded, she, no doubt, will be able to get all that she requires, and already it is understood several vessels have been taken upon the Tyne on French account. From the Yorkshire ports, also, it is very likely that a fair trade will be done in steam coal, seeing that from both Hull and Grimsby almost any quantity could be sent, and of a quality that could scarcely be excelled. Both the ports named will, to some extent, suffer from the blockade of Hamburg and other of the Prussian ports, to which a large business has usually been done at this season of the year. It is more than likely, however, that the loss will be fully counterbalanced by an increased trade with other powers. Prussia and her dependencies, which take about 1,500,000 tons of coal annually from this country, will be at a considerable disadvantage owing to the stoppage of the ordinary supplies. The rather limited navy of Prussia is not likely to be inconvenienced owing to the inability to obtain steam coal from England, seeing that she can draw upon her own mines, although the quality may not be equal to that of ours. The above facts and data may be taken as a fair indication of the probable state of trade in connection with the war, even should it be kept within its present limits.

### THE SILKSTONE COAL FIELD.

There is now some prospect of one of the largest and most valuable coal fields in the kingdom being opened out, and which cannot fail to become a valuable source of investment to the promoters, whilst it will also afford employment to thousands of men for many generations to come. The finest seam of coal at present worked in Yorkshire is that known as the Barnsley bed, being from 8 to 9 feet in thickness, consisting of excellent "hards" and "softs," and is worked from a point quite close to Sheffield, and from thence to the north and west of Normanton, but in some instances under a different name; indeed, the coal field commences in the south, near to Nottingham, and proceeds from thence to Staveley, Woodhouse Mill, to the north, by way of Tinsley. It is also found under the magnesian limestone, which overlies the coal measures, being worked at Shireoaks, and is also got on the edge of the magnesian formation, within six miles of Doncaster, at Denaby Main, at a depth of 447 yards. Beneath the Barnsley seam is the Silkstone bed, almost unrivalled as a house coal, and fully equal to the best Durham. The distance from the Barnsley Thick coal to the Silkstone averages about 385 yards, and as yet has not been pierced through from the former seam. The extent of the unworked field comprises many miles, and has not been defined, not having been explored, and contains one field alone, in which even the Barnsley coal has as yet been undisturbed, of upwards of six square miles in extent, near to Hemsworth, the former bed being at a depth of 565 yards. The quality of the seam of the Silkstone coal—which is worked towards its outcrop in various parts of the district—is superior to that found in the southern part of the field. It forms the datum line for most of the other beds, and in its fossil flora is the richest of all our seams, with fine specimens of *Lepidodendron*, *Stigmario* (roots of *Sigillaria* and allied plants), *Ulodendron Allani*, &c. Lying between the Barnsley and Silkstone seams are some very fine beds of ironstone, including what is known as the Tankersley ore, being not only of considerable thickness, but also of a very excellent quality, and being about midway between the two beds. Still lower we come to another fine seam of coal—the Parkgate coal—which under the Barnsley is from 5 feet upwards. After passing through what is known as the Thornecliffe Thin coal, rather less than 2 feet in thickness, we reach the Silkstone Four-foot coal, and then the Silkstone main. Close to Worsborough Park, about two miles from Barnsley, a field for opening out nearly 3000 acres under the Barnsley bed has been marked out, and, of course, could be extended in nearly every direction to an almost unlimited extent. In that locality the water has been completely drained to the lower grounds, so that there would be few difficulties to contend with in sinking. The depth to be sunk from the leading pits in South Yorkshire from the Barnsley bed will be indicated by showing the depths of the collieries working that seam, which are—North Gawber, 106 yards; Craik's, 161 yards; Mount Osborne, 192 yards; the Oaks, 293 yards; Swaithe Main, 230 yards; Wombwell Main, 224 yards; Darfield Main, 337 yards; Lund Hill, 214 yards; Swinton Common, 237 yards; Thrybergh Hall, 288 yards; Denaby Main, 447 yards, &c. At an average depth, as before stated, of 385 yards below the above the Silkstone coal would be reached. It may be stated that but for the lamented death of the late Mr. PARKIN JEFFCOCK, who, it will be recollected, was killed by the explosion at the Oaks Colliery, in 1866, the Silkstone coal would have been opened out under the Barnsley, as that gentleman, just before that sad calamity took place, was in treaty for the field to which we have more particularly alluded, and of which the following is a section from the Barnsley seam:—

	Thickness.	Depth in yards.
Barnsley coal	10 0	239
Swallow Wood	5 0	60
Rockley	1 8	110
Tankersley ironstone	2 3	29
Flockton coal	6 9	90
Parkgate	2 6	30
Thornecliffe Thin coal	2 6	30
Silkstone Four-foot	4 0	70
" Main, average	5 0	40
Total depth		669

The above figures have been furnished by a gentleman who is interested in the Silkstone coal field, and may, therefore, be looked upon as in every way reliable. It may be stated that the coal could be easily and safely worked at 669 yards, seeing that at Dukinfield it is got at 700 yards, and at Rose Bridge, near Wigan, at 813 yards.

### PATENT COAL-CUTTING MACHINES.

Amongst the many inventions patented during the last 10 or 12 years having for their object the getting of coal by machinery none appear better calculated to effect that object more expeditiously, safely, and economically than that of Mr. HURD, of the Albion Foundry, Wakefield. Many coalmasters have objected to the introduction of machinery into their pits on the ground that it would meet with a most determined opposition from the workmen, and the probable stoppage of work. To do away with that objection, which is, no doubt, very well founded, Mr. HURD has invented a machine to be worked by hand, and has just completed one, which we saw a few days since, and from the easy manner in which it can be worked—and we saw it in operation—we have every reason to believe that even the miners themselves would not object to its introduction, seeing that it would do for them what is at the present time the most laborious as well as the most dangerous part of their work. Since Mr. HURD's machine was patented considerable additions in the shape of improvements have been made, and it now appears to be nearly all that could be desired. The machine, which is easily set in motion, is worked by an ordinary crank, the handle being easily turned, whilst there is a little or no danger of getting it out of gear. When set in motion the series of link stocks contain the cutters, which latter passes round a pulley and round a toothed wheel fixed to a shaft, and advances the cutters, six in number, but of different shapes (and placed at some distance from each other), to the face of the coal. The hand machine runs on an ordinary rail, or can be lifted about independent of it, whilst it is so arranged that it can be adapted to any height of roof, and kept firmly attached to the top by an ordinary screw, which is very easily regulated. Seeing that the largest number of fatal accidents in our collieries are caused by falls of roof and coal whilst the miner is "holing," the introduction of a hand-cutting machine for performing that work, and so doing away with

the danger attending it, cannot but be of the greatest interest to colliery owners. It may be stated that the machine to which we have drawn attention is for cutting horizontally, but Mr. HURD states that he is about to make a machine which will cut both vertically and horizontally. When it is considered that something like 4 yards can be cut in an hour to a considerable depth, the value of the machine will be apparent. It is expected that it will be tested in a few days at the Wharfedale Silkstone Colliery, when we expect to be able to give the results.

Mr. HURD has also got one of the large power machines nearly completed; but, unlike the one tried some time since, it would have two cylinders, and some other modifications and improvements. In connection with the coal-cutting machines, Mr. HURD is now engaged in making one of his patent reversible engines, worked without the aid of cams or eccentrics to give the motive power. That is produced by the inlets of the cylinders, the effect being the same as that given by the Cornish valves. It has also the advantage of being less liable to get out of order than the ordinary engine, whilst it can be made at a less price. It can be adapted for every description of work where steam-power is required, and is now receiving a good deal of attention from coalowners and others.

Mr. FIRTH, of Leeds, who is the patentee of a pick machine, which has been worked continuously at Tinsley Colliery, near Leeds, for the last three or four years, has purchased one-half of the patent from Mr. HURD, so well assured is he of the value of the invention. The machine of Mr. FIRTH's, to which allusion is made, is the well-known pick one, and which has been frequently described. Some improvements have recently been made in it, and it is now being worked in what is known as the "Little coal," which is 2 ft. 8 in. thick. A few days since a face of 500 yards was cut in one running over a depth of 3 ft. by a new arrangement of the pick, which clears out the dirt as it proceeds along. At present about 500 yards are being undercut, but it is expected that nearly double that quantity will be got without difficulty when the workings are opened out.

As we have been given to understand that a number of Mr. HURD's hand and power machines have been ordered to go to various mining districts in the kingdom, we certainly think that the prospects of the successful introduction of coal-cutting machines into our collieries are more encouraging than they have yet been; and, if the practical results are at all equal to what the patentees say they are, we have no doubt but that colliery owners will be inclined to try them; and, if found adapted to their requirements, then they would not only be of great advantage to themselves, but to their workmen also, whilst at the same time they would tend greatly to reduce the annual loss of life from accidents in our collieries.

### MINERAL STATISTICS FOR 1869.

It is with satisfaction that we learn that the health of Mr. ROBERT HUNT, F.R.S., Keeper of Mining Records, is sufficiently restored to enable him to resume his duties. Owing to his prolonged absence, and enforced rest from all mental labour, the production of the MINERAL STATISTICS has necessarily been greatly interrupted. We are, however, informed that the first portion of that publication has been placed, within the last few days, in the hands of the printer, and no time, it is hoped, will now be lost in completing the returns of our mineral produce.

The duty of collecting returns from all the mines and collieries of the United Kingdom is a most arduous task. In France, Belgium, and Prussia, where these returns are rendered compulsory, large staffs of officers are engaged in the production of the mineral statistics. In this country one man only, Mr. ROBERT HUNT, is engaged on the work, and the returns are perfectly voluntary, involving, in most cases, a direct application to each individual mine, colliery, or iron work. It appears that the returns are furnished, upon application, with much readiness; the value of those annual returns being fully appreciated by all who are engaged in any of our mineral industries. In the present state of the health of the Keeper of Mining Records, we venture to suggest that great relief would be afforded, and the publication of the MINERAL STATISTICS considerably quickened, if the owners or agents of mineral properties would, without waiting for the formal application, forward at once their returns for 1869 to the Mining Record Office, in Jermyn-street.

### GOLD IN NEW ZEALAND.

The following return of the quantity and value of gold exported from the different provinces of New Zealand for the quarters ending respectively March 31, 1870, and March 31, 1869, will be interesting, as showing its distribution over the different gold fields, and the increase or decrease in the production of the several auriferous districts:—

	Quarter, March 31, 1870.	Quarter March 31, 1869.
Otago	46,384 Ozs. £185,628	35,899 Ozs. £144,396
Nelson	41,166 " 165,318	45,258 " 181,032
Westland	28,803 " 155,647	43,258 " 173,062
Auckland	30,098 " 108,397	41,674 " 151,273
Southland	885 " 2,542	9 " 25
Marlborough	48 " 192	166 " 654
Totals	137,326 Ozs. £616,324	166,264 Ozs. £629,633

The following is a return of the total export of gold from New Zealand between April 1, 1857, and March 31, 1870, which is interesting, as showing the importance of the mining operations to the progress of the colony:—

	Otago	Westland (County)	Nelson	Auckland	Marlborough	Southland	Totals
Produce of gold fields in	2,568,447 Ozs.	1,355,218 " 5,337,347	925,442 " 3,654,094	243,497 " 792,089	34,878 " 134,314	27,813 " 109,394	5,155,295 Ozs. £20,024,218

The Auckland gold fields show signs of resuscitation, and under the more careful system of mining which is now pursued we may confidently expect a gradual increase in the export returns, instead of so large a decline as is shown by the first table. Next to Otago and the Nelson, Westland gold field is the richest; but the colony gains less real advantage from it than from any other gold-producing district, as all the miners' supplies, even to the vegetables which appear on the miners' tables, and the hay and corn with which their horses and cows have to be entirely fed, are imported exclusively from Melbourne. Otago most benefits by her gold, for her agricultural and pastoral districts are so placed as readily to supply the digging population, and the country is gradually reclaimed from a state of nature by means of the gold which the diggers produce.

### MANUFACTURE OF IRON AND STEEL.

The admixture of iron ore with pig or cast-iron in definite proportions, with a view to improve the quality of the iron, or convert it into steel, has been very extensively tested during the past thirty years, the patents obtained for developing the idea, both by British and foreign inventors, being almost innumerable. For the treatment of the compound of iron and iron ore, crucibles, the puddling-furnaces, and special furnaces have been from time to time proposed and re-proposed, yet we are not aware that any one of the inventions have come into general use. Such processes as those of EWALD RIEPE, UCHATIUS, and others, all proved excellent under special conditions—that is to say, when a particular kind of pig metal was used, and a particular iron ore employed as a flux, but experience abundantly proved that it was the fact of the metal and the flux being exactly adapted to each other that led to success, and not the mere addition of an iron ore to the metal. In the case of UCHATIUS's patent, the old Ebbw Vale Company paid heavily for their experience, for although the process worked admirably with the ores and metal for which it was invented, with British material it proved practically worthless.

It is difficult to understand how at the present time any patent for the mere admixture of an ore with the metal in the puddling-furnace could be supported, although the use of a particular ore, as claimed by Messrs. HOPKINS and COLLINS, of New York, who have fixed upon the Leader Hill iron ore of Pennsylvania, may be patentable, of course assuming that they possess a property in the said Leader Hill ore which they propose to use. They claim, however,



The Potteries loop line, by which it is proposed to connect the Staffordshire pottery towns with the North Staffordshire Railway, was formally commenced on Thursday by the Chief Bailiff of Burslem



cutting the first sod. The company have shown a strong disinclination to make this line, and after the Act was obtained got the time extended, and tried hard to be released from the obligation. Not a few persons, however, think it will prove lucrative, though the works will be costly; while the fact that the contract of the well-known firm of Messrs. W. and J. Pickering, of London, having been accepted, is considered to fully justify the opinion that the line will be well constructed, as the quality of the work they execute has always proved to be sound and enduring. The railway will be of great benefit to the district, but the land and property taken will involve a large expenditure. At present some of the principal towns are at a considerable distance from the line of rails, which runs through a valley, whilst they are on the hill.

The Dudley Correspondent of the *Wolverhampton Chronicle* writes:—

The high temperature of the weather has prevented the mills and forges from working full time; still, the stocks of pig-iron are lower than they have been for some time past. The effect which the war will have upon commerce is doubtful. Altogether at present the trade is in a comparatively healthy state, and although war and rumours of war will affect some of the trades in the kingdom, we hope it will not interfere with the iron trade to any serious extent. The raising of the Bank of England discount rate is sure to act adversely upon it. The ironworkers east of Dudley may still agitate the question of wages, but most of those on the west side consider it premature and ill timed, and at present will refrain from taking any active part in the movement. There is a sufficiency of orders coming in to keep the works pretty well in gear, and were it not for the hot weather the men would be able to do five "turns" per week. All the producers of marked iron continue to maintain the prices, and, under any circumstances, will be enabled to do so through the quarter. For second-rate and more inferior productions it is not so easy to state what the quotations are, but prices have not receded to the extent which might be anticipated. Second-rate bars have been sold at from 7s. to 7s. 10s. per ton; business has been done at the lowest figures for cash, and a quality containing a large proportion of cinder at even lower rates. Some more blast-furnaces have lately been put into operation, and the number now at work in the district is 100, but there are many still out of blast, and under existing circumstances it is not easy to tell when they will be re-lighted. The market for coal has a less tendency to languor than usual at this season, on account of the requirements for works purposes. In house coal there is little doing, but at present the price is stationary. The demand for white ironstone and gubbin has somewhat improved, notwithstanding that considerable quantities of hematite, hydrate, and oolitic ironstone find their way into these districts. The labour market keeps tolerably active, especially at the large fitting establishments.

**THE "MITRAILLEUSE" AN ENGLISH INVENTION.**—Mr. S. A. Goddard, writing to the *Birmingham Daily Post*, says:—"The description given in the papers of the French arm, the 'Mitrailleuse,' corresponds in the essential respects with that of the Rifle Battery, invented by me in the year 1853, and completed, as a breech-loader, in the year 1855-56, being, however, apparently more complicated in construction, and less effective in action. I earnestly entreated the Minister-at-War, and also Lord Palmerston, to permit an inspection of this arm at Woolwich; but without effect. It was objected that it would not be more effective than the howitzer throwing shrapnell, and would require a distinct army organization. I replied that it would throw bullets twice as far as the howitzer, required no separate organization, but could be used as an auxiliary to artillery, which is the way the French propose to use the 'Mitrailleuse,' and would require less than one-third the number of men to work it; but the application was still refused. In 1857, the French Government obtained a full description of the Battery. In 1857, it was taken to Washington, and tried on the Potomac, with perfect success with respect to the principle, to test which was the only object; but a portion of the forcing proving defective, it was placed in the Arsenal, where it has since remained, subject to the inspection of visitors; and, in the year 1863, an American in London obtained a description of it, and got up a similar arm, which may be the same that Government has now under consideration. My invention, by which the battery could discharge 720 bullets in a minute, each as effectively as an Enfield rifle, ante-dates all the others now spoken of by the papers by ten years or more."

#### REPORT FROM MONMOUTH AND SOUTH WALES.

July 28.—Although the sounds from the mills and forges are as loud and continuous as ever, and employment at the works is still plentiful, yet all connected with the trade, from the proprietor to the labourer, are filled with anxiety and forebodings as to the future. The menaces of war still come from the Continent, checking and deranging business in all departments of industry; and the week that has passed has been one of suspense and indecision on all sides, neither buyer nor seller being any more able than last week to foreshadow the effects of the ill-timed conflict upon the future of the iron trade. That the effects will be unfavourable to an extent there can be little doubt, as may be inferred from the present state of the markets, but how far they will be detrimental it is impossible to say. It is fortunate for makers that they have their books pretty well filled with contracts, which will enable them to keep their works going with regularity for the next two or three months at least without receiving any fresh orders. A great and sudden change has, however, taken place, and had makers foreseen such a turn in affairs many specifications that were recently rejected would, no doubt, have been accepted, and would have been amongst the undertakings remaining to be executed. The encouraging prospects which a short time ago were looked forward to with satisfaction have been, as it were, scattered unexpectedly, and though the consequences of the war might not be immediately felt in the rail-making districts, in time it will, no doubt, entail results that cannot be contemplated with anything but dissatisfaction and displeasure. Hope that hostilities will not be carried beyond the powers now most prominent is fast being weakened, and considerable anxiety is felt as to Russia, which has for years been the greatest European source of demand for railway iron, and upon which, together with America, the prosperity of the future of the trade was based. The misunderstanding beginning with France and Prussia might probably end in a European war, and all the vast railway undertakings now under construction being necessarily suspended, the foreign demand for railway materials will cease altogether. Latterly very considerable quantities have been forwarded to Germany, but to that country, as well as to France, the exportation of iron is now virtually stopped. In the home trade depression is also beginning to be evinced. Quotations for pig-iron have fallen, and there is a material slackening in the demand. In finished materials a marked degree of quietude is evinced. It is by some predicted that the war will be productive of good results in this branch of the trade, as it will have the effect of lessening competition with English and Welsh establishments, and a better demand will in consequence set in; but much will have to be gone through before such is the case. In the Tin-Plate Trade makers are likely to profit by the reductions which have taken place in the price of tin. There is a fair demand.

The position of the Steam Coal Trade since last week has been an uncertain one, and amongst all the changes taking place it would be difficult to describe its actual condition. An important point has, however, been cleared by the official declaration by the French Government that coal will not be considered contraband of war, which will, no doubt, prove of great advantage to coalowners during the continuance of the war. There is a slight increase in the demand from Italy, Spain, and France, and more is anticipated. The same degree of quietude characterises the House Coal Trade.

At Cardiff there has been a discussion on the relative merits of Welsh and North Country coal, and energetic efforts are being made to urge once more upon the Government that Welsh coal used alone is far superior to any mixture with North Country, or coals of any other district. At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce, lately held, after an able and elaborate speech on the subject by Mr. L. V. Sherley, it was resolved that a committee should be formed to consider and report upon the best means to be adopted for securing a supply of Welsh smokeless steam coal exclusively to all other in the Government steam-ships. [Two letters on this subject—one from Mr. T. W. Bunning, the Secretary of the North of England Coal Trade—are published in the Supplement to this week's Journal.]

Considerable attention has lately been paid to the mode of shipping coals at the ports. By the old "double screening" system, in which coals are tipped from the wagons into the holds of ships, it has been shown that something like one-quarter of a million sterling has been lost to the coalowners and shippers, no less than 25 per cent. being deducted upon every ton of coal sent to foreign ports to allow for small or waste, caused by attrition and concussion in the conveyance on railway and shipping. The trustees of the Marquis of Bute are about to bring into general use at Cardiff a plan of placing coals in the ships without any small at all, and this when adopted will effect an enormous saving.

At the Glamorganshire Assize *Nisi Prius* Court, an action was brought by Messrs. Edge and Sons, wire manufacturers, of Shifnal, in Shropshire, against the Gwilya Iron Company. The plaintiff delivered to the defendant, according to order, a wire-rope 1200 yards long, but as the quality of the first was complained of by the defendant a second rope was supplied. Of

this no complaint was communicated to the plaintiff until a bill for 93s. 19s. 3d., the value of the rope, was sent in. The defendant contended that article was not marketable. The jury, by the direction of Mr. Justice Hannan, gave a verdict for the defendant for the full amount.

Another cause, *Turner v. Cameron*, was heard in the same Court, in which the action was brought to recover damages from the defendant for having broken and entered a mine at Dilo, Talybont. The mine had been carried on by Mr. O'Donoghue, and the land was let by defendant. The plaintiff, Turner, held a bill of sale on the mine and all the plant, as security for a loan of 2000l. to O'Donoghue. The conditions of the loan were not fulfilled, and plaintiff proceeded to take possession. Defendant, however, stopped into possession, and broke the railway and all the plant, so that the mine was drowned with water, and could not be worked. The case had been heard in the Court of Queen's Bench, where it was decided that what the defendant had done was unlawful, but in the trial no claim was made for damages. Acting on a suggestion of the Judge, the parties agreed to settle the case by arbitration.

At the Pontypridd Petty Sessions John Williams, a fireman in the Ferndale Colliery, was charged with violating one of the special rules of the colliery, by leaving the pit before his time was up, and in the charge of another man who was not a fireman. He was fined 20s. and costs, or twenty-eight days' imprisonment in default.

At the same session the same officer was charged with opening a lamp in the colliery, contrary to the rules. The evidence in the above charge showed that defendant had unscrewed his lamp to blow out the light before giving it to the lampman. He was fined 7s. and costs, and severely censured.

The arrivals at Swansea include—the Conceicao, from Aveiro, with 145 tons of copper ore, 43 tons of lead ore, &c., for Richardson and Co.; Leonard Hollis, from Drammien, with 150 tons of zinc ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; Hannah Jane, from Drammien, with 180 tons of zinc ore, for Dillwyn and Co.; Orson, from Genoa, with 60 tons of copper ore, and 205 tons of nickel ore, to order; Ellen, from Carlisle, with 455 tons of zinc ore, to order; Pearl, from Bilbao, with 318 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Clotilde, from St. Nazaire, with 60 tons of iron ore, for R. Crawshaw; Jane Pringle, from Rouen, with 160 tons of copper dross, for Elford, Williams, and Co.; Albion, from Bilbao, with 325 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Sketty Belle, from Bilbao, with 290 tons of iron ore, for H. Bath and Son; Juliet David, from Bilbao, with 582 tons of sulphur ore, for Vivian and Co.; also several cargoes of pitwood.

**DREADFUL COLLIERY EXPLOSION IN GLAMORGANSHIRE.**—Glamorganshire has again been the scene of a most distressing colliery explosion, by which 19 men and boys were killed, and several others were seriously injured. This terrible catastrophe occurred at the Charles Pit, Llanamlet, near Swansea, about 5 o'clock on Saturday evening. About this time the men were preparing to leave the pit, and the night hands had descended to change shifts. The startling and sad intelligence was quickly spread in the neighbourhood, and brought hundreds of persons to the scene in a few minutes. On the pit-bank the usual heart-rending scenes attendant upon such dire occurrences were to be witnessed. The colliery was explored as soon as possible, by a number of men, no less courageous than willing, and by 2 o'clock on Sunday morning all the bodies were brought out, and as far as it was possible in their mangled state, were identified. It will be seen by the following list of the dead that the unfortunate victims were principally married men, some aged, and several lads:—David Bodcombe, 27, married; William Thomas, 26, married; William Leyshon, 44, married; Thomas Williams, 27, married; Thomas J. Williams, 48, married; Evan Rees, 23, married; Daniel Evans, 30, married; Thomas Williams, 18, single; John Williams, 22, single; D. Evans, 17; Edward Rees, 16; William Rees, 14; William Watkins, 14; John Leyshon, 14; John Llewellyn, 11; Thomas Phillips, 21; John Fowley, 14; David Thomas, 16; and William Williams, 26. The colliery is the property of Mr. C. H. Smith, who was at Tenby when the explosion took place, and was considered one of the safest for working in the whole district. The occurrence was, therefore, the more startling to the neighbourhood, as such disasters were quite unknown there. The colliery had never been known to be fiery, and the ventilation being good, it had always been worked by naked lights. The cause of the explosion is not yet ascertained, but it is believed that a quantity of accumulated gas had escaped from the old goafs or workings, which, coming in contact with the naked lights, was ignited. Mr. Wales, the Government Inspector of Mines for the district, has made a careful examination of the colliery, and his observations will be made known at the inquest, which, after being formally opened on Tuesday, has been adjourned. The bodies of the deceased, which were viewed by the jury, presented a frightful spectacle, most of them having been burnt and bruised in a shocking manner; and the scenes in the cottages where they lay were very distressing. One of the five men who escaped with their lives is so seriously injured that no hope is entertained of his recovery, and the others are also badly injured. Subscription lists, for the relief of the widows and children of the deceased, have been opened at several places of business in and about Swansea, and it is to be trusted that liberal donations will be forthcoming.

#### REPORT FROM DERBYSHIRE AND YORKSHIRE.

July 28.—A very fair business continues to be done at the iron works in Derbyshire, which, so far, have not been seriously affected by the war. Pipes and general castings are in rather good request, whilst there is no decrease in the production of pig-iron, the demand for which is so large that new furnaces are being erected. A good deal of ironstone is being imported from Northamptonshire, which, mixed with the local ore, produces a superior quality of iron. The war between France and Prussia has disarranged the exportation of steam coal from Grimsby, so that foreign vessels set down for loading have been taken off, whilst several ports in the North of Europe, such as Hamburg, Memel, and others similarly situated, will be now altogether closed. This will be rather seriously felt, for just now is the season when the largest quantity of coal is exported from this country. There is, however, a fair trade being done with Russia, which takes, on an average, about 650,000 tons of coal from England annually; whilst Denmark, including Iceland, takes about the same quantity. No doubt but that the loss of the Prussian trade to some extent will be made up by the increased demand for France, who will have her entire steam navy adrift. Other maritime powers also will, no doubt, increase their stocks of coal, to be prepared for whatever course of action the present critical period may render necessary. In House Coal there is little or no change, a tolerable business being done with London from Clay Cross and other districts. Mr. Senior has at last succeeded in joining the two collieries—the Hasland Lane and Whitebank—together, after long and determined efforts to clear both of them. The pits a few years since were abandoned, owing to an irruption of water, which filled them. Mr. Senior took them, and with great spirit got them clear, and will now, it is to be hoped, reap the reward which his perseverance under most discouraging circumstances richly merits. A good business is being done in coke.

During the past week several continental orders for various quantities of manufactured goods to Sheffield have been countermanded, owing to the war. It is more than likely, however, that some important branches, more particularly heavy armour-plates, as well as steel goods, in which the German manufacturers have hitherto done a large trade, will considerably improve. In the Rotherham district there is no alteration in the state of business, and the works, considering the heat of the weather, are doing well. At Elsecar, considerable alterations are being made, and which will lead to a large increase in the production of puddled iron, by the Messrs. Dawes, whose brands stand very high, not only in the home but in the foreign markets. New puddling-furnaces, on an improved principle, are being put down, and as the new rail-mill is all but completed, we hope shortly to be able to report that the extensive works are in operation to their full capacity. There is no falling off in the demand for Bessemer steel. There is no improvement in the tonnage of House Coal going to London, which is still of a very moderate character. The Steam Coal Trade has rather revived after the paralysed state it was thrown into by the announcement of the war. There is now rather more being done with the North of Europe, and there is every prospect that the Yorkshire ports will partake of a share in the increased tonnage of steam coal which will be required by the French navy, as several of the principal collieries in South Yorkshire are on the French Admiralty list.

The Midland and Great Northern Railway coal rates still continue to attract much attention, and the fact of the Midland rate being from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 9d. per ton lower than the South Yorkshire rate is still warmly discussed, with a view to discovering a remedy. Both Midland and South Yorkshire coalowners regard London as the chief market for their coal, and as the cost of raising the coal is certainly not lower in South Yorkshire it is essential that the freight from the collieries to London should be about equal. In 1865 the coal sent to London from the South Yorkshire district by the Great Northern was 304,000 tons; in 1868 it was only 220,000 tons; and for the first half of 1869 it was only 88,000, and 180,000 for the whole year. The falling off from South Yorkshire was made up for by an increase on the Midland, the difference being no doubt due to the rate. Unfortunately, it seems that owing to an agreement made in 1863 between the Midland and Great Northern Companies no alteration can be made in favour of South Yorkshire, unless the award of Sir J. Karlake decides that, circumstances having so greatly altered, the agreement is no longer binding.

**A COAL BED ON FIRE.**—The coal bed known as the Swanwick Coal Basalt, in Alfreton Park, from some cause or other not yet ascertained, has got on fire. A number of colliers were at work on Thursday night, digging a trench, with the intention of putting it out, but hitherto without success, as the sul-

phurous vapour emitted obliged them to desist from their work. It is expected that the trees in the park will be much injured by the fire.

#### THE PRESTATYN COLLIERY, FLINTSHIRE.

A demonstration of an interesting character took place a few days since at Queen's Ferry, upon the occasion of the opening of a branch line to connect the Eleanor Colliery with the London and North-Western Railway. The Eleanor Colliery, which belongs to the Prestatyn Colliery Company, situated not far from Connah's Quay, has been taken on lease for a long term of years from Earl Spencer and Sir Stephen Glynn. About three years since the company began operations by sinking the necessary shafts. In the sinking of the first shaft very little difficulty was encountered, but in sinking the second shaft an immense bed of quicksand was met with. To get through this quicksand cast-iron cylinders had to be brought into operation; and after the cylinders were fixed the work of sinking became comparatively easy, the shaft being perfectly water-tight, and no less than 500 tons of coal may be drawn to surface per day. During the operations the colliery was visited by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, the Prime Minister, and his brother-in-law, Sir Stephen Glynn, both of whom took great interest in the work. The set, or take, consists of 500 acres, and there are four seams of coal—one of 9 ft., two of 4 ft. each, and one of 3 ft. In addition to the first purchase, the company have spent from 15,000l. to 20,000l. in opening out the colliery, which produces first-class coal both for house and steam purposes. The principal proprietors are Mr. George Batters, of London; Mr. Robert Curwen, of Liverpool; the Rev. Philip Lockton, of London; and other gentlemen. The sole agents for the company are Messrs. Curwen Brothers. The first load of coal drawn on the line was consigned to Mr. William Aaron, of the firm of Lloyd, Jones, and Co., Liverpool. The line having been formally opened, an adjournment took place to the Hawarden Castle Hotel, where a dinner was provided. Mr. Robert Curwen, the chairman of the company, presided; the vice-chair was occupied by Mr. George Batters, and amongst other gentlemen present were the Rev. P. Lockton, Messrs. W. Curwen, John Hargrove, J. H. Atherton, T. Crosbie, W. Aaron, C. Penny (manager of the Connah's Quay Chemical Works), E. J. Davies, Holywell; H. Fenton, Bangor; W. H. Gilroy (manager to the Prestatyn Colliery Company), &c. The cloth having been removed, the usual loyal and patriotic toasts were disposed of. The CHAIRMAN, in proposing "Success to the Prestatyn Colliery Company," stated that the coal had been tested and found to be first-class both for steam and domestic purposes. Indeed, it could not be surpassed by any other seam of coal in North Wales for any purpose, and from what they were told by Mr. Gilroy the supply was almost unlimited. The Eleanor Colliery was very advantageously situated, and he trusted they were now on the eve of reaping what they had been so diligently sowing for three years. The company, who had been met in a noble spirit by Earl Spencer and Sir Stephen Glynn, had done everything in good faith, and a great deal of money had been expended with the view of making the colliery a paying concern. In consequence of having the use of a wharf, if required, the cost of shipping the coal, including cartage, would not exceed 1s. per ton. If the company were treated liberally by the joint railway companies at Connah's Quay, they would make that place their main port for shipments to Liverpool, Dublin, Barrow, the Isle of Man, and other places. The Eleanor Colliery was situated in the neighbourhood of some large chemical works, and this would also give the company considerable advantages.—Mr. GILROY, the manager, in responding, said he had no doubt that all the money which had been spent on the colliery would in a few years be returned, with good interest. The company had had obstacles to contend with, but they were few as compared with those of their neighbours.—Mr. GEORGE BATTERS gave a long and interesting description of the undertaking, which at first was beset with difficulties, but now the company possessed one of the best collieries in the country, free from all water—a colliery with good workable seams, and with coal as good—he would not say superior—as any in North Wales. He believed the colliery would pay a good interest for their outlay. Although his pecuniary interest in the concern was very considerable, he was more pleased at the success of the undertaking on account of his friends than on his own account, for they had ventured on the work partly relying on his faith and judgment. He concluded by proposing "Prosperity to the firm of Curwen Brothers," the agents to the company.—Mr. WM. CURWEN, in responding, spoke of the coal produced from the Eleanor Colliery as being A 1, and promised that the best endeavours of his firm should be put forth to further the interest of the company. After some other toasts were disposed of, the party adjourned to a large tent, erected in a field fronting the Hawarden Castle Hotel, where the workpeople employed at the colliery were regaled with a substantial dinner in celebration of the event. After the dinner they were appropriately addressed by Mr. George Batters, Mr. Curwen, and others.

On taking their leave, the promoters of the undertaking were accompanied to the station by a band of music, and hearty cheers were given by the workpeople for the Prestatyn Colliery Company.

#### MINING, METALS, AND MINERALS—PATENT MATTERS.

BY MICHAEL HENRY,

Patent Agent and Adviser, Memb. Soc. Arts, Assoc. Soc. Eng.

Mr. HENRY GREEN, of Preston, Lancaster, has obtained a patent for an invention relating to lubricators. This invention is applicable to lubricating the journals of horizontal or diagonal shafts, and it consists in a self-acting combination of parts for supplying oil or other lubricant to the journal. In performing this invention, the lubricant is contained in a vessel or vessels attached to or cast with the bearing, and the lubricant is lifted out of the vessel and supplied to the journal by a pulley or roller, the upper surface of which is in contact with and is turned round by the shaft to be lubricated; this pulley or roller is placed outside of the bearing. The lubricant deposited on the shaft is scraped off by a lip fixed to the bearing or step, placed in the required position for guiding the lubricant to a channel communicating with the inside of the step. The vessels for the lubricant at each end of the journal are connected together by a pipe or other communication. The pulley or roller is supported on an eccentric shaft, which is turned partly round occasionally to keep it in contact with the shaft to be lubricated, or it may be supported on a stud fixed to a weighted lever, or the axle of the pulley may be acted upon by a spring or springs.

Mr. W. R. LAKE, of Southampton-buildings, has obtained a patent for the preparation of ammoniated sulphuric acid for the manufacture of manure. According to this invention quicklime, or equivalent material, is mixed with the ammoniacal water of gas works, and heat is applied thereto, for the purpose of liberating the ammonia, which is carried over as a gas, and absorbed by sulphuric acid, not for the immediate or ultimate production of a dry salt of ammonia, as this is a well-known method, but the novelty consists in limiting the absorption to such degree that a portion of the sulphuric acid shall remain uncombined, leaving the product in a fluid state convenient for shipment. The liquid is then poured upon the phosphatic material. The uncombined sulphuric acid acting upon the phosphatic material will render it somewhat soluble, and the entire mass will become ammoniated by that portion of the ammonia which has been combined with the acid. The same process may be applied to the combination of ammonia produced by liberation from bone black or other ammoniacal material by familiar processes; the gas thus produced is to be treated in the same manner.

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**DRESSING FLAGS.**—The flag or stone intended to be dressed is, according to the invention of Mr. J. Fogg, of Edgeworth, laid upon and mixed by clamp or otherwise to a table resting upon straight surfaces formed on a strong bed or frame, there being a feed motion given to the table in the ordinary way when the machine is set to work the table, and at right angles with its motion







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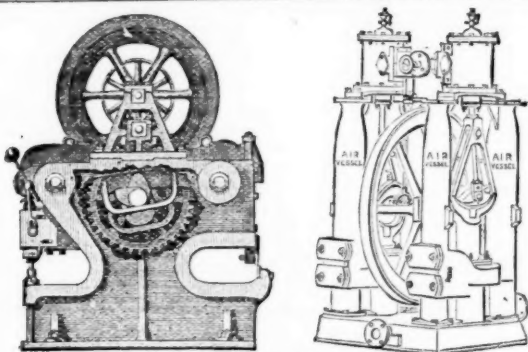
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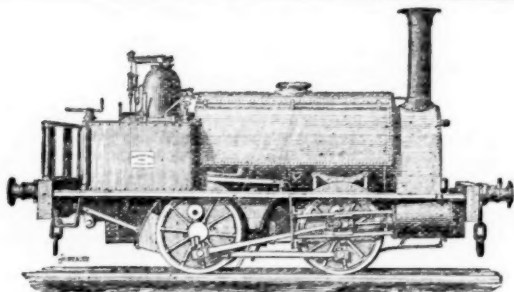
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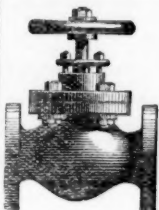
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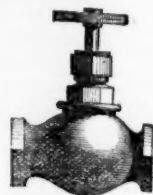
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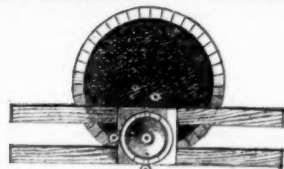
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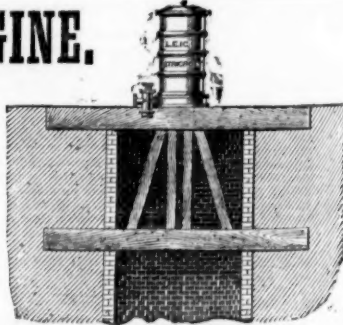
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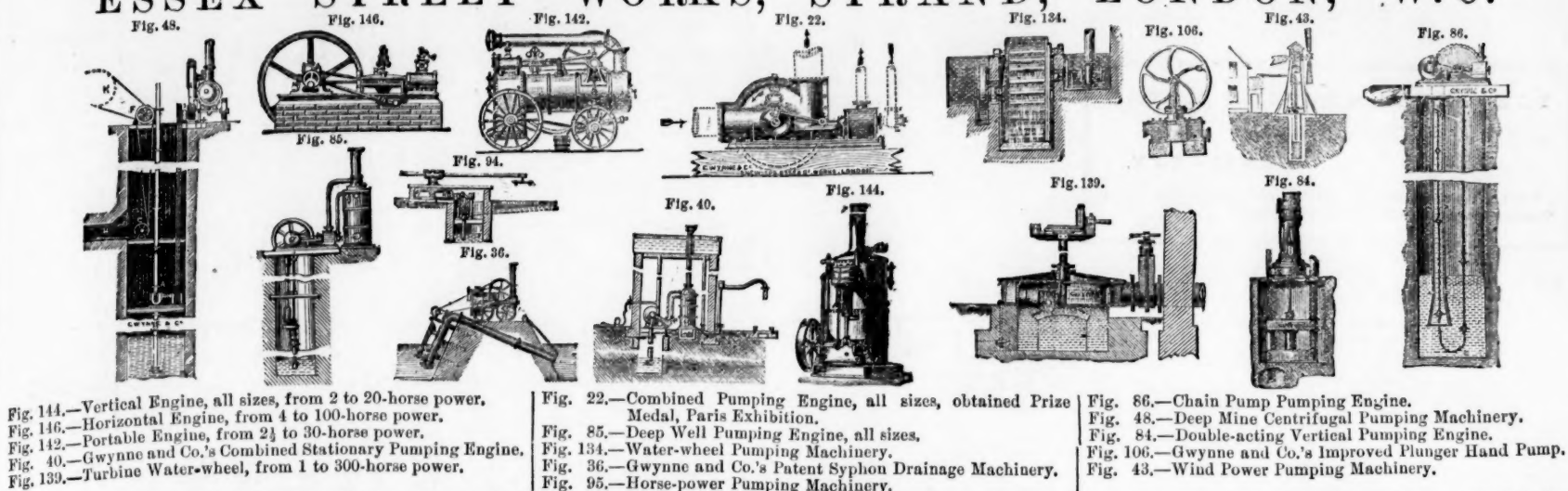


Fig. 144.—Vertical Engine, all sizes, from 2 to 20-horse power.  
Fig. 146.—Horizontal Engine, from 4 to 100-horse power.  
Fig. 142.—Portable Engine, from 2½ to 30-horse power.  
Fig. 40.—Gwynne and Co.'s Combined Stationary Pumping Engine.  
Fig. 139.—Turbine Water-wheel, from 1 to 300-horse power.

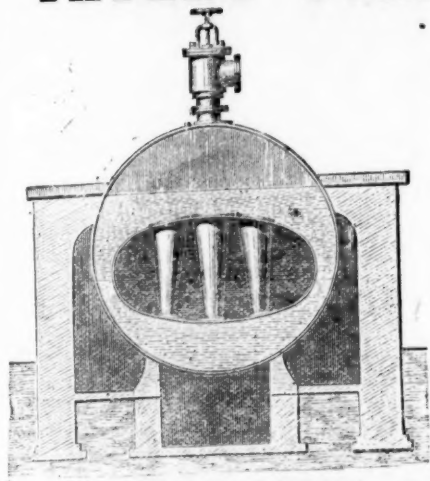
Fig. 22.—Combined Pumping Engine, all sizes, obtained Prize Medal, Paris Exhibition.  
Fig. 85.—Deep Well Pumping Engine, all sizes.  
Fig. 134.—Water-wheel Pumping Machinery.  
Fig. 36.—Gwynne and Co.'s Patent Syphon Drainage Machinery.  
Fig. 95.—Horse-power Pumping Machinery.

Fig. 86.—Chain Pump Pumping Engine.  
Fig. 48.—Deep Mine Centrifugal Pumping Machinery.  
Fig. 84.—Double-acting Vertical Pumping Engine.  
Fig. 106.—Gwynne and Co.'s Improved Plunger Hand Pump.  
Fig. 43.—Wind Power Pumping Machinery.

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Section of the "Galloway" Boiler, showing arrangement of back flues, the furnaces being of the same construction as in the common two-flued boiler.

The above TUBES are made with such an amount of taper as will allow the bottom flange to pass through the hole in the upper side of the boiler flue, which renders their introduction into ordinary fluid boilers a simple operation, and with the following advantages:—  
The POWER of the BOILER is CONSIDERABLY INCREASED, and the FLUES ARE MATERIALLY STRENGTHENED.  
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LIABILITY TO PRIME IS LESSEMED.

These Tubes have now been in use upwards of fourteen years, and above 50,000 are in work in various parts of the country with the best results.  
They can be fixed by any boiler-maker, but can only be obtained from the Patentees.

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"GALLOWAY BOILER,"

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BOILERS OF ANY DIMENSIONS, UPON THIS OR ANY OTHER PLAN, CAN BE DELIVERED WITHIN A FEW DAYS FROM RECEIPT OF ORDER.

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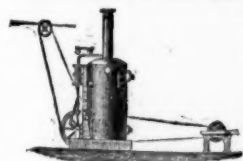
CHAPLIN'S PATENT STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

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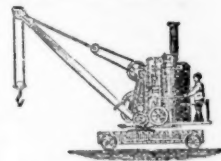
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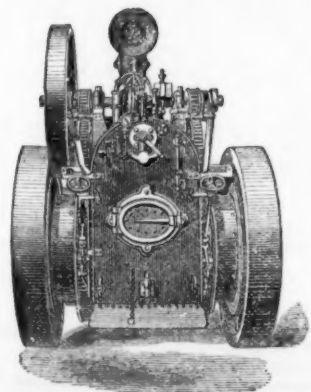
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PATENT DRUM WINDLASSES,

FOR MINING PURPOSES.



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The expense of sinking new shafts is greatly reduced, neither foundations nor engine-house being required.

It is available not only for winding, but for pumping, sawing, &c.—a great desideratum at a large colliery.

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Prices and full particulars on application as above, and also references to view the Engine in successful work near Derby, Carnarvon, Haverfordwest, Darlington, and other places.

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By SONNENSCHNEIN and NESBITT.

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By J. WILLIAMS, Commission Agent.

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### IRON AND COAL COMPANIES.

Shares.	Company.	Paid.	Price.
£1.00	John Abbot and Co. [L.]	75 0 0	10 8 dis.
50	Blackavon Iron and Steel Co. [L.]	7 10 0	—
100	Bolckow, Vaughan, and Co. [L.]	30 0 0	37 39 pm.
100	Brown, John, and Co. [L.]	70 0 0	11 10 dis. ad.
10	Consett Iron Co. [L.]	7 10 0	35 39 pm.
100	Cammell and Co. [L.]	80 0 0	29 10 dis. ad.
25	Edwin Vale Co. [L.]	27 10 0	11 10 dis.
20	General Mining Association [L.]	20 0 0	4 6 dis.
15	Hopkins, Gilkes, and Co. [L.]	10 0 0	14 dis., par ad.
10	Ironmasters' Company [L.]	10 0 0	—
10	Midland Iron Co. [L.]	5 0 0	195 2 1/2 pm.
2 1/2	Wesley Steel and Iron Co. [L.]	11 10 0	8 7 1/2 pm.
4	Wynndy Iron Ore Co. [L.]	3 10 0	2 1/2 dis.
1	Norfolk Coal and Iron	0 6 0	par. 1/2 pm.
25	Fairbank's Shipbuilding and Iron Co. [L.]	25 0 0	1/2 dis. par.
25	Ditto	25 0 0	1/2 dis. par.
100	Parkgate Iron Co. [L.]	63 0 0	4 4 dis.
20	Patent Shaft and Axletree Co. [L.]	10 0 0	3 —
50	Rhymney Iron Co. [L.]	50 0 0	17 15 dis.
25	Ditto New	15 0 0	5 4 1/2 dis.
50	Shotts Iron Co.	50 0 0	22 —
100	Sheepbridge Iron and Coal Co. [L.]	25 0 0	15 13 dis.
100	Slavely Iron and Coal Co.	80 0 0	40 1/2 pm.
100	Ditto	100 0 0	8 3 pm.
100	Thames Iron Company	100 0 0	—
100	Vancover Coal [L.]	6 0 0	1 1/2 13 pm.
100	Wigan Coal and Iron Co.	100 0 0	10 dis.
75	Ditto ditto	75 0 0	10 dis.

## THE MINING SHARE LIST

Shares.	Mines.	Paid.	Last Pr.	Business.	Total divs.	Per share.	Last paid.
1500	Alderley Edge, c. Cheshire	10 0 0	—	—	10 6 8.	0 5 0.	Jan. 1869
6000	Boscawell, c. St. Just	1 0 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 2 0.	Apr. 1870
200	Boscawell, c. St. Just	2 10 0	280	250 260	375	0 10 0.	May 1870
20000	Bronfloyd, c. Cardigan	2 10 0	—	—	2 9 0.	0 2 0.	May 1870
5000	Bwlch Consols, s-l, Cardigan	4 0 0	—	—	0 9 0.	0 2 0.	May 1870
6400	Cashwell, c. Cumberland	2 10 0	—	—	0 9 0.	0 2 0.	Dec. 1869
916	Cargoll, s-l, Newlyn	15 5 7	5	—	16 15 0.	0 10 0.	Aug. 1869
1280	Chanticleer, c. Flint	0 7 8	—	—	0 1 0.	0 0 6.	Nov. 1868
2450	Cook's Kitchen, c. Illogan	19 14 9	17	16 18	4 3 0.	0 10 0.	July 1870
1000	Cornwall Hematite	10 0 0	—	—	0 10 0.	0 10 0.	Feb. 1870
509	Creechbrowne and Penkell, c.	7 10 0	—	—	2 8 0.	0 1 0.	Apr. 1868
867	Cwm Erlyn, c. Cardiganshire	60 0 0	—	—	387 10 0.	2 0 0.	July 1869
128	Cwmystwith, c. Cardiganshire	300 0 0	—	—	177 0 0.	2 10 0.	July 1868
280	Darwen Mines, s-l, Durham	1 0 0	105	95 105	1145 0 0.	4 0 0.	May 1870
1024	Devon Gl. Consols, c. Tavistock	49 14 6	—	—	6 0 0.	1 0 0.	Dec. 1869
1432	Dolcoath, c. Camborne	39 4 6	130	120 125	242 2 6.	3 10 0.	June 1870
12800	Drake Walls, c. Calstock	2 10 0	1 1/2	—	1 2 3 0.	1 3 0.	Apr. 1870
6144	East Caradon, c. St. Cleer	2 14 6	4 1/2	—	14 11 6.	0 2 0.	July 1867
300	East Darren, c. Cardiganshire	32 0 0	—	—	182 10 0.	2 0 0.	Feb. 1870
6400	East Pool, c. Pool, Illogan	0 9 8	—	7 1/2 8	10 8 5.	0 5 0.	July 1870
1906	East Wheal Llan, c. Wendron	3 0 0	80	27 28	12 16 0.	2 0 0.	July 1870
2800	Exdole, c. Isle of Man	25 0 0	—	—	75 15 0.	0 10 0.	June 1870
6000	Frank Mills, c. Christow	3 18 6	—	—	4 5 6.	0 2 6.	Apr. 1870
3950	Gawton, c. Tavistock	3 10 6	—	—	0 3 0.	0 3 0.	Jan. 1868
15000	Great Laxey, c. Isle of Man	5 0 0	18	18 19	12 13 0.	0 10 0.	June 1870
3000	Great Northern Manganese	4 0 0	—	—	—	—	—
8908	Great Wheal Vor, c. Helston	40 0 0	9	6 7	15 12 0.	0 3 6.	June 1870
10240	Gunnislake (Clitters), c. Helston	4 19 0	—	—	0 1 0.	0 1 0.	July 1870
1024	Herodsfoot, c. near Liskeard	8 10 0	42	40 42	62 10 0.	1 0 0.	Feb. 1870
10000	Holmhead and Kelly, c. Bray	1 0 0	—	—	0 7 0.	6 p.c.	Mar. 1870
10000	Kilnall, c. Tipperary	1 0 0	—	—	1101 0 0.	2 0 0.	Aug. 1869
165	Levant, c. St. Just	10 8 1	—	—	529 0 0.	2 0 0.	Jan. 1870
400	Lisborne, c. Cardiganshire	18 15 0	—	—	4 0 0.	0 5 0.	Oct. 1868
3000	Maes-y-Safn, c. Flint	20 0 0	—	—	6 6 0.	0 5 0.	July 1870
9000	Marke Valley, c. Caradon	4 10 8	7 1/2	7 1/2 7 1/2	273 3 3.	5 0 0.	May 1870
1800	Minera Mining Co. Wrexham	25 0 0	—	—	0 4 11.	0 2 1/2	July 1870
20000	Minne Co. of Ireland, c. St. J.	7 0 0	—	8 1/2 8 1/2	0 2 0.	0 2 0.	Mar. 1870
6400	New Penbroke, c. Par Station	5 0 0	—	4 1/2 5	1 0 0.	0 10 0.	Mar. 1870
2000	North Levant, c. St. J.	11 12 0	1 1/2	—	0 2 6.	0 2 6.	June 1870
5610	North Wheal Crofty, c. Illogan	8 11 3	2 1/2	2 1/2 2 1/2	10 0 0.	0 10 0.	July 1870
256	Penbryn United	85 0 0	—	—	1 9 6.	0 4 0.	July 1870
5000	Penhalls, c. St. Agnes	3 0 0	—	5 1/2 5 1/2	466 10 0.	7 0 0.	May 1870
500	Phoenix, c. Llanthorne	50 0 0	—	—	0 10 0.	0 10 0.	May 1870
2000	Pollice, c. Gwennap	10 0 0	—	—	0 10 0.	0 10 0.	Nov. 1869
12800	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	0 12 6	3 1/2	3 1/2 3 1/2	98 12 6.	1 0 0.	June 1870
1120	Prince of Wales, c. Calstock	10 6 7	37	34 36	647 10 0.	5 0 0.	July 1870
5869	Rosewell Hill and Bansom, c.	1 0 0	—	—	1 0 0.	0 2 6.	Nov. 1869
512	South Caradon, c. St. Cleer	1 0 0	280	—	32 0 0.	1 0 0.	July 1869
6000	South Darren, c. Cardiganshire	3 6 6	—	—	3 0 0.	0 2 6.	Nov. 1869
937	South Wh. Crofty, c. Illogan	24 10 10	9	—	3 0 0.	0 10 0.	June 1870
496	St. W. Francis, c. Illogan	18 18 9	32	25 28	374 13 6.	1 0 0.	Mar. 1868
242	Spearhead Moor, c. St. J.	36 17 9	20	16 19	13 15 0.	1 0 0.	June 1870
940	St. Ives Consols, c. St. Ives	10 15 0	9	—	0 10 0.	0 10 0.	May 1869
8771	St. Just Amalgamated, c.	3 10 0	—	—	0 2 6.	0 2 6.	Nov. 1869
508	Summer Hill, c. Mold	3 18 6	—	15 16	2 8 6.	0 5 0.	July 1870
12000	Tankerville, c. Salop	9 0 0	30	28 30	24 8 6.	1 7 6.	May 1870
6000	Tincoff, c. c. Helston	9 0 0	26	23 26	10 17 0.	0 15 0.	Apr. 1870
2000	Trueman, c. Helston	11 10 0	26	23 26	10 17 0.	0 15 0.	Apr. 1870
12000	Van, c. Llanidloes	4 5 0	70	60 65 c. new	2 0 0.	0 10 0.	June 1870
3000	W. Chiverton, c. Perranabuloe	10 0 0	54	52 54	43 7 6.	2 0 0.	May 1870
2582	West Great Work, c. Breage	5 11 0	—	—	0 2 0.	0 2 0.	June 1869
512	West Wheal Frances, c. Illogan	106 15 0	30	25 30	4 10 0.	1 10 0.	Oct. 1869
400	W. Wheal Seton, c. Camborne	47 0 0	125	120 130	659 10 0.	3 10 0.	June 1870
512	Wheal Bassett, c. Illogan	5 2 6	90	48 52	62 0 0.	1 0 0.	July 1870
512	Wheal Jane, c. Kea	10 15 0	51	48 52	4 19 0.	0 6 0.	May 1870
4255	Wheal Killy, c. St. J.	3 10 6	131	10 12 1/2	12 12 6.	0 10 0.	July 1870
1024	Wheal Margaret, c. Uney Lelant	13 17 6	7	—	7 15 0.	0 10 0.	May 1870
1024	Wheal Mary Ann, c. Menheniot	8 0 0	9 1/2	8 1/2 9 1/2	70 17 6.	0 10 0.	June 1870
1000	Wh. Mary Hutchins, c. Plimp	2 12 6	—	—	0 10 0.	0 5 0.	Aug. 1869
80	Wheal Owies, c. St. J.	70 0 0	—	28 30	452 3 0.	22 10 0.	May 1870
396	Wheal Seton, c. c. Camborne	60 0 0	40	28 30	254 15 0.	2 0 0.	Feb. 1869
17000	Wicklow, c. c. Wicklow	2 10 0	10	9 9 1/2	50 5 0.	0 5 0.	Sept. 1869

### FOREIGN DIVIDEND MINES.

35000	Alamos, c. Spain*	2 0 0	—	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	..	0 10 0.	0 2 0.	Mar. 1870
20000	Australian, c. South Australia*	7 7 6	..	—	—	—	..	0 1 6.	0 6 0.	Aug. 1868
15000	Cape Copper Mining*	7 0 0	..	17	16 1/2	17 1/2	..	5 17 6.	0 10 0.	May 1870
30000	Central American Association*	0 10 0	..	—	—	—	..	0 6 0.	0 1 0.	July 1869
10000	Copiapu Mining Co. Chile*	16 10 0	..	2	1	2	..	0 4 0.	0 4 0.	Apr. 1869
7162	Don Pedro North del Rey*	0 14 0	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	2 3 9.	0 2 0.	Mar. 1870
70000	English and Australian, c.*	2 0 0	..	3	2 1/2	3	..	—	0 9 0.	Feb. 1869
25000	Fortuna, c. Spain*	5 0 0	..	—	—	—	..	—	0 9 0.	Apr. 1868
10000	Guanaca, c. Sardinia*	1 0 0	..	—	—	—	..	10 p.c.	—	Aug. 1868
60000	Kapunda Mining Co., Australia*	1 0 0	..	3 1/2	3 1/2	3 1/2	..	0 1 0.	0 6 0.	Nov. 1868
15000	Llaneros, c. Spain*	3 0 0	..	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	..	12 8 4.	0 5 0.	Mar. 1870
50000	Panuco, c. Chile*	4 0 0	..	2 1/2	2 1/2	2 1/2	..	10 p.c.	—	Yearly
10000	Pontal, s.d., France*	20 0 0	..	17	16 1/2	17	..	1 18 0.	1 16 0.	Nov. 1869
100000	Port Phillip, c. Clunes*	1 0 0	..	—	—	—	..	1 6 0.	0 1 6.	Jan. 1870
12000	Scottish Australian Min. Co.†	1 0 0	..	20	—	—	..	6 p.c.	—	Apr. 1867
11000	St. John del Rey, Brazil†	1 0 0	..	20	18 20	—	..	81 0 0.	4 5 0.	Dec. 1867
40000	Swedish Sulphur Ore*	2 10 0	..	—	—	—	..	7 1/2 p.c.	—	Dec. 1868
15000	Sweetland Creek, c. California*	4 0 0	..	4	—	—	..	0 4 0.	0 4 0.	June 1870
50000	Victoria (London) [25000 £1 pd., 25000 12s. 6d. pd.]	1 0 0	..	—	—	—	..	0 9 7 0.	0 7 7 0.	July 1868
40000	West Canada Mining Co.	1 0 0	..	—	—	—	..	0 19 6.	0 2 6.	May, 1868